

DOG ENCYCLOPEDIA

BY WILLIAM LEWIS JUDY



JUDY PUBLISHING COMPANY

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THE DOG ENCYCLOPEDIA

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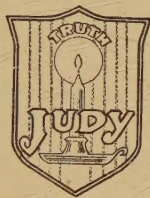
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THE DOG ENCYCLOPEDIA

A Complete Reference Work On Dogs

By WILLIAM LEWIS JUDY

Editor of Dog World Magazine



1925

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CHICAGO

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INTRODUCTION

A kinship between man and the lower animals surely exists, for the good God who made us also made them as part of the order of creation.

The barrier between the two has been the impossibility of communicating the thots of each other's mind. Of all the dumb creation, the dog most nearly communicates with man. He can discern the moods of man, whether of gladness or sorrow, anger or pain, contentment or want, and can enter into these moods.

More than any other animal he has given to man loyalty, companionship and usefulness. He aids in the quest of securing food and guards what is his master's. All that he cares to know is whether the stranger is friend or foe.

Gratitude is his abounding virtue; for a bone and a kindly word he will render loyalty at the danger of his life.

This is the dog's day and now all days are dog days. He has come into unusually great popularity, he is bred scientifically, he is exhibited for excellence at the show, and he is purchast at a handsome price.

Who invests in a puppy receives in return for his investment ten years of companionship, sport, and devotion that he can not purchase elsewhere at any price.

This book is in truth the only book yet publisht which presents the subject of the dog completely. Its information is trustworthy and up-to-date. It answers any question that may be askt concerning dogs and serves as a complete reference work on dogs.

WILLIAM LEWIS JUDY

CHICAGO
NOVEMBER, 1925

HOW TO OPEN A NEW BOOK

NOT LONG ago I had purchast at no little cost a volume which was done after the best fashion of the book maker's art so that it was a delight to the eye, a temptation to the hand.

Indeed, it proved to be too great temptation, for when I showed it to a friend of mine a few days ago, he thotlessly, of course, and by force of habit, took it eagerly in his hands, held it tightly, and opening the pages at random quickly, did what most persons do on like occasions—ruined the binding of the book.

Any new book, however cheap is its plan of make-up, is entitled to careful treatment of its body and backbone. Only a moment's labor is demanded to start it on its career properly.

First, place it on a hard, even surface. Open the covers flat, holding the pages stiffly upright. Let down a few pages on one side, then a few on the other, each time pressing the finger along the binding, until the middle of the book has been reacht.

This method loosens but does not injure the binding, enables the book to retain its shape for a long time, and is an act of kindness every lover of books will render feelingly to his best friends.

WILLIAM LEWIS JUDY

JUDY'S DOG ENCYCLOPEDIA



A

AGE TO DETERMINE—The age of dogs can not be judged as easily as can the age of horses or cattle. The age of puppies can be ascertained from the teeth. At about the age of five months to six months, the first or milk teeth are loosening and the second or final set of teeth are breaking thru the gums.

Teeth are not a reliable index of the age of a grown dog. Even the veterinarian can not determine the age after two years, especially if the dog has been a house dog. However, after the age of four years, the usual whiteness has gone and the yellow tartar appears. The line of the teeth begins to become uneven after five years of age.

After about the age of seven years, the dog becomes less active, sleeps more and is grave in manner. The hair about his eyes and later the hair of his face turns into a gray color. The eye itself loses its freshness.

ADVERTISING OF DOGS—I should like to see more individuality in dog advertising. The usual advertiser quotes from the standard of the breed and as every other advertiser does likewise, most copy reads alike and advertises perfect dogs.

Each kennel has at least one particular advantage and

this should be emphasized. Do not use such phrases as "none better," "without a fault," "the best in the country," because they are not true, and everyone knows they are not true.

If your line of dogs excel in coat, feature that, if in bone, feature that, if in facial expression, feature that. Push to the front your own particular advantage over the other kennels. The party looking for this one thing will respond and always there are enough parties seeking special qualities to give a kennel plenty of business.

These are days when the public reads as it runs; thinking is done with the eye as well as with the mind. Pictures tell a story quickly and effectively. From a sales-producing standpoint, illustrations induce the prospect to decide favorably. He can see what he is ordering.

Surely the value of a photograph in a dog advertisement is much more than in most all other kinds of advertising. How a dog looks is everything; his appearance is the test; by it he is judged. An electric motor is purchased on the basis of what it will do; most motors look alike. A dog is purchased on the basis of his appearance and no two dogs look alike.

By all means use a cut. The cost of the average cut is about \$6.00. By no means, use a faked photograph.



Any fancier can tell when a photograph has been retouched so much that a crooked leg becomes straight and a black spot turns white.

Altogether too much photograph faking is being practiced. A dog should appear as he is in reality and not as the artist, the owner, and the owners' fee to the artist would have him. Doctored photographs make a dog look like an angel instead of a dog, like a dream of purple instead of a bitch in nursing.

I come now perhaps to the chief fallacy entertained by dog fanciers, which is, that an insertion of an advertisement in a dog journal for one issue should sell every dog in the kennel and book the studs a year in advance within the three days after the publication is in the mails.

Did you ever see a person read a Wrigley chewing gum billboard, then rush madly to the nearest store to buy a package of Spearmint? No, you never did. The urge to buy isn't altogether so quick, the line between the ad and the sale, not so straight.

Wm. Wrigley spends two million dollars a year for advertising. His product and its name is in everybody's mouth; it is the most advertised article in the world. Yet Wrigley says that if he stopt advertising, he would soon go into bankruptcy.

Keep at it, month after month, advertise continuously, use a small space regularly instead of a full page once in a great while, keep your name and your kennels before the public constantly.

The sponge and not the sledge hammer is the symbol of advertising psychology. Your name, your product, and the combination of the two, which is your reputation, must soak into the consciousness of the buying public.

The circus and the prize fight may use the sledge hammer profitably, but most business goodwill grows like the coral, which adds a little every day to itself until the animal as large as a pinhead has builded an island up out of the ocean to serve as foundation for cities and a thousand plantations.

Someone may be wanting to purchase your breed of dog. Like most prospective purchasers, he is taking his time to decide. He saw your advertisement last month, he reads it this month, next month he reads it again. Then he says to himself—"This man must be alright; he is still in business; he is not afraid to keep his offer before the public, I think I will take a chance on his dogs."

And he does. He was going to write to the party who ran a double page ad several months ago, but he had not seen the ad again, and he had forgotten the name and thrown away the old issue.

The moral is—tell the world the good points of your dogs, tell the truth, illustrated, and tell it until the cows come home, which is late at night—and some cows never come home.

AFGHAN HOUND—This is a breed native to Afghanistan in Asia, and is sometimes called Barukhzy hound.

In height he is about like that of a large greyhound. The coat is profuse and shaggy. The tail is a ring tail, that is, it turns up into a circle, inclined to twirl at the tip.

His spread feet are good cushions for traveling in his rough country!



AFGHAN HOUNDS, AS SHOWN AT THE LAHORE, INDIA, DOG SHOW

He has the arched loin and the deep brisket of the greyhound, also the straight front legs of the greyhound.

He delights to gallop on the chase, and can continue it for many hours. He is a handsome dog and should be liked in America. A few have been imported recently.

AIREDALE — The airedale is a newcomer, for as recently as 1881, he was known as a local dog in Yorkshire, England, usually called the "waterside terrier." The people in the Aire Valley of England delighted

The distinctive face of the airedale made him many friends. Clubs to foster his kind sprang up and soon he was one of the most popular dogs in England and in America. He also found popularity in Holland and Germany.

The hound characteristic, such as long large ears, gradually were lessened; the long shaggy coat of the otterhound lost itself, and today the airedale, with his contrasting black and tan is an attractive animal.

He is the largest of the terrier



to hunt otter, and of course, had packs of otterhounds.

Some hunters began to cross the otterhound with terriers, usually the old time black-and-tan wirehaired terrier. Out of this mongrel came the "waterside terrier," later known as the Bingley terrier, and today as the airedale terrier, a mongrel who has broken into high dog society.

In truth, every breed has done this for how could any breed come into existence if it did not have its origin in mongrelism or cross breeding?

family, has a good nose, is excellent for hunting large or small game. He fights bears, trails wounded deer, retrieves in water as well as any spaniel, works well with horses, and for outdoors, is among the best all-round dogs.

He is of quick nature, shows his feelings plainly, likes to be a pal, is always full of play and vitality. He is as temperamental and fiery as a red-headed woman; he carries his heart on his sleeve.

In choosing an airedale puppy, look

for a wiry coat, straight front legs, dark eyes, level back and attention to noises.

THE AIREDALE TERRIER STANDARD (as recommended by the Aire-dale Terrier Club of America)—

HEAD—Long, with flat skull, not too broad between the ears and narrowing slightly to the eyes, free from wrinkle. Stop hardly visible, and cheeks free from fullness. Jaw deep and powerful, well filled up before the eyes, lips tight. Ears V-shaped with a side carriage, small but not out of proportion to the size of the dog. The nose black. The eyes small and dark in color, not prominent, but full of terrier expression. The teeth strong and level. **NECK**—Should be of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening toward the shoulders and free from throatiness. **SHOULDERS AND CHEST**—Shoulders long and sloping well into the back, shoulder blades flat. Chest deep, but not broad. **BODY**—Back short, strong and straight. Ribs well sprung. **HINDQUARTERS**—Strong and muscular, with no droop. Hocks well let down. The tail set on high and carrier gaily, but not curled over the back. **LEGS AND FEET**—Legs perfectly straight, with plenty of bone. Feet small and round, with a good depth of pad. **COAT**—Hard and wiry, and not so long as to appear ragged; it should also lie straight and close, covering the dog well all over the body and legs. **COLOR**—The head and ears, with the exception of dark markings on each side of skull, should be tan, the ears being of a darker shade than the rest. The legs up to the thighs and elbows being also tan, the body black or dark grizzle. **SIZE**—Dogs, 40 to 50 pounds weight. Bitches slightly less. It is the unanimous opinion of the club that the size of the airedale ter-

sider the undersized specimens of the breed severely handicapped when competing with dogs of the standard weight.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head, ears, eyes and mouth, 20; neck, shoulders and



chest, 10; body, 10; hindquarters and stern, 5; legs and feet, 15; coat, 15; color, 10; general character, expression, 15; total—100.

AMERICAN-BRED—The love of flag entwines itself with the love of dogs; hence, it is always matter of pride to emphasize dogs native to one's land or else bred and raised in one's own country. In shows there is always the American-bred class, being a class in which only dogs bred and raised in the United States can be exhibited. American-bred dogs having won their championship, can not compete.

Concerning nativity, there are few native American-bred dogs. The Newfoundland, the Boston terrier and the Chesapeake Bay dog are chief of them; Mexico has the chihuahua and the Mexican hairless.

The Boston terrier is really a new breed rather than an American one, being sprung from the two old breeds—the bulldog and the bullterrier, resembling both, but having a distinct identity of its own. It dates as recently as the year 1878.

The Chesapeake Bay dog is a native hunting dog, bred out of the Newfoundland, about the year 1807. He is neither popular nor common, but maintains his hold and purity of breed.

The Newfoundland has the advantage of the doubt for his origin usually is ascribed to Newfoundland, but it is probable that he was brot to that



rier as given in the above standard is one of, if not the most important, characteristics of the breed; all judges who shall henceforth adjudicate on the merits of the airedale terrier shall con-

country from Europe by settlers in days as early as 1650. He returned the compliment by giving the retriever to England about 1850.

The American or pit bullterrier is an old ally of the bullterrier proper, the all-white bullterrier, who in turn is not to be confused with the English white terrier, a distinct but almost extinct breed in England.

In brief, only the chihuahua and Mexican hairless are strictly native American breeds, whose origin can not go outside America.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB—The American Kennel Club may be considered the guiding power in dog matters. It was organized in 1884 in Philadelphia, and approximately sixty thousand dogs are registered annually by it. It recognizes eighty breeds of dogs.

The American Kennel Club is a corporation; the stockholders of this corporation are not individuals but dog clubs in various sections of the country. Each of the approximately one hundred and fifty clubs elect a delegate, not necessarily from its own membership as its representative. These delegates meet once every three months in New York City.

The delegates elect from their number a board of thirty directors and these thru committees appointed from their own number carry on the affairs of the club. The present headquarters are located at 221 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The club must use much routine in order to guard the purity of pedigrees, and must enforce all rules strictly, else there would be confusion and injustice.



JOHN DeMUND, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB (1925)

AUSTRALIAN TERRIER—This breed was originated about fifty years ago in Australia. He is a little terrier, useful and companionable.

The type has not yet been fixed, but the general appearance should be that of a low-set dog, straight wiry hair, weight about eleven pounds, ears not cropt, long body in proportion to height, tail docked, blue or grey body with tan on legs and face, not unlike a Yorkshire terrier. A sandy or red color also is permissible.



B

BARKING—Nothing is associated in the popular mind more closely with the dog than is barking. Yet barking is not the natural trait of the dog. The wolf does not bark. No wild dog barks. Only domesticated dogs bark. A domesticated dog that

has gone back to the wildness, loses his ability to bark. The bowl takes its place.

A dog talks with his bark and his tail. One can distinguish by the bark of a dog whether a bite or a caress is awaiting. I often have come

home at night only to be mistaken by the dog as an intruder; but as he distinguishes my footstep, the bark suddenly softened and its notes became slower.

Some puppies as they mature do not bark. Usually these puppies were taken away from the litter and have had no association with other dogs. Puppies learn mostly by imitation and they learn to bark chiefly by imitating older dogs. A few days of association with an older dog will teach a puppy to bark when a stranger approaches or an unusual noise is heard.

Have patience with the barking dog. It is his only means of telling his master and friends that perhaps danger is near; he is doing his duty as best he can. Perhaps he needs help and is calling his master.

It is as customary for him to bark as it is for you to talk. Make an allowance for this and consider that every dog is entitled to a certain amount of barking. Look at the matter from the dog's standpoint and do not be dogmatic in your opposition to dog talk.

BASSET HOUND—This breed of dog is an old favorite in France, doing most of the work of the spaniel. The chief strains are the Lane, the Couteulx and the griffon. The last is not the same as the separate breed of wirehaired pointing griffons.



We think that he has fallen victim to man's vagaries in breeding. Nature desires a certain proportion between all parts of the body. To violate this excessively is to bring on degeneration. Perhaps fanciers of the

dachshund and the bulldog may read meaning in this statement.

He has short legs; in some varieties the chest is only two inches from the ground. The coat is a fine smooth one, and in color, a tan with white and black body.

The breed is losing rather than gaining in numbers. The little fellow has a sounding voice, a likeable disposition, eyes that are expressive. He is not a speedy dog and works best in covert hunting.

THE STANDARD OF THE BASSET HOUND—

The basset, for its size, has more bone, perhaps, than nearly any other dog. The **SKULL** should be peaked like that of the bloodhound, with the same dignity and expression, the nose black and well flewed. For the size of the hound I think the teeth are extremely small. However, as they are not intended to destroy life, this is probably the reason. The **EARS** should hang like the bloodhound's, and are like the softest velvet drapery. The **EYES** are a deep brown, and are brimful of affection and intelligence. They are pretty deeply set, and should show a considerable haw. A basset is one of those hounds incapable of having a wicked eye. The **NECK** is long, but of great power; and the flews extend very nearly down to the chest. The **CHEST** is more expansive than even in the bulldog, and should be not more than two inches from the ground. The **SHOULDERS** are of great power, and terminate in the crooked feet of the basset, which appears to be a mass of joints. The **BACK** and ribs are strong, and the former of great strength. The **STERN** is carried gaily, like that of hounds in general, and when the hound is on the scent of game, this portion of his body gets extremely animated, and when they have struck a fresh or a cold scent, you even know when the foremost hound will give tongue. The **HINDQUARTERS** are very strong and muscular, the muscles standing rigidly out to the hocks. The **SKIN** is soft in the smooth-haired dogs, and like that of any other hound, but in the rough variety it is like that of the otterhounds. **COLOR**, of course, is a matter of fancy, although I infinitely prefer the tri-color, which has a tan head and a black and white body.

BATHING—Dogs like the water, like to be bathed, like especially to be massaged after the bath. A good scratch pleases them just like the scalp massage the barber gives us is pleasant to the senses.

Two chief rules concern the bathing of dogs—first, do not bathe them

too often, and after they have been washt, do not permit them to be in a cold or drafty place even for a moment, until entirely dry. Baths in winter are dangerous; the dog left to himself, can warm his body, but being handled after the bath, he has not the opportunity to speed his blood's circulation.

Luke warm water should be used in summer and warm water in winter. On a hot summer day, it is entirely safe to have any dog swimming in the lake and river. He should be exercised a bit after he comes out, if he shows the least sign of chill. He need not be rubbed or blanketed.

Good soap should be used for the bath. Any castile soap is to be recommended. Almost all the soap manufactured especially for dog purposes and purchasable at the drug store, are good.

When the dog is first taken out of the bath, rub him with a very rough towel or an old blanket, then follow with a softer cloth. Be sure that his head, ears and neck are dried, for these parts usually are affected easily.

A brushing while in the bath is good for massaging the coat and spreading the soap into a lather.

In summer, a long-coated dog should be bathed about once a week, short-coated dogs about twice a week. In winter, once a week is enough for the short-coated and once a fortnight for the long-coated. Too frequent bathing takes the oil out of the skin and makes the coat harsh. Grooming is almost as beneficial as a bath. A brush used upon the coat, especially of long-coated dogs will clean the dog, invigorate his skin and take away odors almost as well as a bath. Groom often is a safe rule.

BEDDING—Kindness is sometimes the dog's enemy. Keep him off pil-
lowed cushions. The bed best for his health is a blanket, a sack, a carpet, or straw. Keep it dry and clean. The bedding should be material that can be sunned and aired thoroly in a short time.

BEAGLE—The beagle is a hound dog of the scenting family, keeping company with the bloodhound,

basset hound, dachshund and foxhound.

He is the best singer of the canine family; when in full chase, his bell-like bark thrills the hunter and fills the woods with vocal music. Rabbits seem to be his reason for existence and as brother rabbit does not believe in race suicide, the merry little beagle is used much today for hunting, even in the neighborhood of cities.

He is not a foxhound, nor a little foxhound; he is a beagle from nose to tail. Of course, many years ago, likely he came into the birthright of a distinct breed, after the smallest of foxhounds had been bred for several generations.

Like all hounds, he has a short back, round feet, long ears and strong shoulders. His eye is soft and



pleading; his ears hang long, his lips are deep and loose, his nostrils wide. He is not a large dog, for the pocket beagle should not exceed ten inches and the limit for all beagles is fifteen inches in height.

In color he is also like all hounds; the chief hound colors are the following four—black-and-white, tan-and-white, black-and-tan, and lemon-and-white.

THE STANDARD OF THE BEAGLE (as adopted by the National Beagle Club of America)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—Its general appearance is that of a miniature foxhound, solid and big for his inches with the wear and tear look of the dog

that can last in the chase and follow his quarry to death. **HEAD**—The skull should be fairly long, slightly domed at occiput, with cranium broad and full. **EARS**—Ears set on moderately low, long reaching when drawn out nearly, if not quite to the end of the nose; fine texture fairly broad—with almost entire absence of erectile power—setting close to the head with the forward edge slightly inturning to the cheek—rounded at tip. **EYES**—Eyes large, set well apart, soft and houn... like—expression gentle and pleading; of a brown hazel color. **MUZZLE**—Muzzle of medium length—straight and square cut—the stop moderately defined. **JAWS**—level. Lips free from flews; nostrils large and open. Defects—A very flat skull, narrow across the top; excess of dome; eyes small, sharp and terrier-like, or prominent and protruding; muzzle long, snipey or cut away decidedly below the eyes, or very short. Roman nose, or upturned, giving a dish-face expression. Ears short, set on high with a tendency to rise above the point of origin. **BODY, NECK and THROAT**—Neck rising free and light from the shoulders, strong in substance yet not loaded, of medium length. The throat clean and free from folds of the skin, a slight wrinkle below the angle of the jaw, however, may be allowable. Defects—A thick, short, cloddy neck carried on a line with the top of the shoulders. Throat showing a dewlap and folds of skin to a degree termed "throatiness." **SHOULDERS AND CHEST**—Shoulders sloping clean, muscular, not heavy or loaded—conveying the idea of freedom of action with activity and strength. Chest deep and broad but not broad enough to interfere with the free play of the shoulders. Defects—Straight upright shoulders. Chest disproportionately wide or with lack of depth. **BACK, LOIN and RIBS**—Back short, muscular and strong. Loin broad and slightly arched, and the ribs well sprung, giving abundance of lung room. Defects—Very long or swayed or roached back. Flat, narrow loin. Flat ribs. **FORELEGS**—Straight with plenty of bone in proportion to size of the dog. Pasterns short and straight. **FEET**—Close, round and firm. Pad full and hard. Defects—Out at elbows. Knees knuckled over forward or bent backward. Forelegs crooked or dachshund-like. Feet long, open and spreading. **HIPS and THIGHS**—Strong and well muscled, giving abundance of propelling power. Stifles strong and well let down. Hocks firm, symmetrical and moderately bent. Feet close and firm. Defects—Cow hocks or straight hocks. Lack of muscle and propelling power. Open feet. **TAIL**—Set moderately high; carried gaily, but not turned forward over the back, with slight curve; short as compared with size with absence of brush. Defects—A long tail. Tea pot curve or inclined forward from the

root. Rat tail with absence of brush. **COAT**—A close, hard hound coat, of medium length. **HEIGHT**—Height not to exceed 15 inches; measured across the back at the point of the withers, the dog standing in a natural position with his feet well under him. **COLOR**—Any true hound color.

SCALE OF POINTS—Skull, 5; ears, 10; eyes, 5; muzzle, 5; neck, 5; chest and shoulders, 15; back, loins and ribs, 15; forelegs, 10; hips, thighs and hind legs, 10; feet, 10; coat, 5; stern, 5. Total—100.

BEDLINGTON TERRIER—Here is a good dog neglected. Even in his native England he has lost standing and in America he is rare. He has two coats—a long, hard outer coat, and a short under coat. These clothe him for all sorts of weather and for working in icy water.

But his heavy coat may have been his doom, for few breeders have the patience or care to take the pains to groom such coat, especially for the show. It is true that the long, shaggy coat lessens the smart appearance of a dog and terriers must be smart-appearing, if nothing else.

The Bedlington likely is a cross between the otterhound and the dandie dinmont terrier. He will hunt all day without tiring, either on water or on land. But he is the most pugnacious of the terriers and all terriers like a fight and a quarrel. The bullterrier is an old maid by the side of the Bedlington terrier. He is very jealous and does not work well in the pack.

He needs more enthusiasts to take him in hand. His body should be shortened, his legs weighted. The bad-coated specimens should be bred out. There is too much fire and fight in the twenty-four pounds of this terrier to permit him to be forgotten.

THE STANDARD OF THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER (as adopted by the National Bedlington Terrier Club)—

SKULL—Narrow, but deep and rounded; high at the occiput, and covered with a nice silky tuft or topknot. **MUZZLE**—Long, tapering, sharp and muscular, as little stop as possible between the eyes, so as to form nearly a line from the nose-end along the joint of skull to the occiput. The lips close fitting and without flew. **EYES**—Should be small and well sunk in the head. The blues should have a dark eye, the blue-and-tans ditto, with amber shades; liver-and-sandies, a

light brown eye. NOSE—large, well angled; blues and blue-and-tans should have black noses; liver-and-sandies flesh-colored. TEETH—Level or pincherjawed. EARS—Moderately large, well formed, flat to the cheek, thinly covered and tipped with fine silky hair. They should be filbert shaped. LEGS—Of moderate length, not wide apart, straight and square set, and with good-sized feet, which are tapering to a point, slightly feathered rather long. TAIL—Thick at the root, tapering to a point, slightly feathered on lower side, 9 inches to 11 inches long and scimitar shaped. NECK AND SHOULDERS—Neck long, deep at base,

ears, 5; eyes, 5; nose, 5; body, 15; coat, 10; tail, 5; total—100.

BEGINNER IN DOGS—For a beginner to start in the dog game in a very small way, we would recommend the purchase of a good brood bitch, paying a fair price. From her first litter, one female should be retained for future breeding.

For the beginner we recommend inbreeding and that the same blood strain be kept.

There is an opportunity to secure



BEDLINGTON TERRIER

rising well from the shoulders, which should be flat. BODY—Long and well-proportioned, flat-ribbed, and deep, not wide in chest, slightly arched back, well ribbed up with light quarters. COAT—Hard, with close bottom, and not lying flat to sides. COLOR—Dark blue, blue-and-tan, liver, liver-and-tan, sandy, or sandy-and-tan. HEIGHT—About 15 inches to 16 inches. WEIGHT—dogs about 24 pounds; bitches about 22 pounds. GENERAL APPEARANCE—He is a light-made, lathy dog, but not shelly.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head, 20; size, 10; teeth, 10; color, 5; legs and feet, 10;

an income from the dog hobby. Pedigreed puppies sell at attractive prices and the income from the stud dog makes a substantial total in a course of time.

For a man of family, having four small children, we suggest that he choose the Boston terrier, foxterrier, or the cocker spaniel. The only objection to the Boston terrier might be in the difficulty in whelping, due to the extra large head. Puppies of

these breeds are always in demand at fair prices.

BELGIAN SHEEPDOG—Often called the Belgian police dog on account of the present vogue of the police dog; this term police dog has given popularity and increased sales prices.

The breed tho long on the official list is little known in America; at this time importations are being made into America with the likely result that the cult of the breed will become substantial. Americans have



the habit, partly good and partly bad, to search the four corners of the earth for other things than their own—heretofore, this has not been a bad policy in the field of dogs. However, the dog fancy has progrest to a station where more attention and more honor must be given to American-bred dogs and breeds.

The Belgian sheepdog claims Belgium as its native land. Herding dogs have their origin with that of flocks and so they began in the early

age of the human race. The herding dog is an excellent instance of the beast aiding man in gaining a livelihood. Perhaps the future uses of the dog, apart from companionship, will tend toward the aid of man in a practical way rather than in the hunt.

The breed is alert, brave and always alive with movement. He moves in a circle rather than in a straight line. Being out in the fields most of the time, he is hardy and fortified against cold and storm. The triangular ears always erect, are distinctive of the breed.

He can be trained readily for police and field work. In fact, he was used for this first of all breeds, being used about 1896 by M. Van Wesemil, chief police commissioner of Ghent, Belgium, and the pioneer in police training for dogs.

The head of the Belgian sheepdog is longer than the head of the German shepherd. Ears, in proportion, are smaller, rounder and carried higher and always erect. The dog as a whole is noticeably smaller than the German shepherd.

There is only one breed, but there are three varieties, based upon differences in coat, and color of coat: ramelv, Groenendael, black, and long-haired; Malinois, brindle fawn with black mask and short-haired; and the Bris Cendre, dark ash gray and harsh coated.

STANDARD OF THE BELGIAN SHEEPDOG—

GENERAL APPEARANCE (a) size—The height of the Belgian sheepdog should be at least sixty centimeters (about twenty-three and a half inches) for dogs, and fifty-eight centimeters (about twenty-two and a half inches) for bitches, measured at the shoulder. The length, measured from breastbone to tip of hindquarters, should equal the height. Their weight should be at least twenty-four kilograms (approximately fifty-three pounds). (b) Position—He should stand squarely on all fours, the legs perfectly straight viewed from all sides. (c) Quality—The Belgian sheepdog should reflect the qualities of intelligence, courage, alertness and devotion to his master. His native environment has fortified him with marvelous powers of endurance, enabling him to resist the inclemency of the seasons and the vicissitudes of the weather, so characteristic of the Belgian climate. To his inbred aptitude

as a guardian of flocks he adds the valuable qualities of the best guardian of property. In emergencies he is, without any hesitation, the stubborn and spirited defender of his master. He is watchful, attentive and always in motion; he is seemingly tireless. He shows a marked tendency to move in a circle rather than in a straight line. **SKULL**—Flattened rather than rounded; not so wide as to appear clumsy nor narrow as a whippet's. **STOP**—Moderate. **HEAD AND MUZZLE**—The head should be in proportion to the body; long with a moderately pointed muzzle (not shorter than the skull), avoiding any tendency to snippiness. Jaws strong and powerful. Lips tight. **EYES**—Brown, perfectly dark brown, of medium size, not set too obliquely and not protruding; the gaze questioning and denoting intelligence. **EARS**—Triangular in shape, stiff, erect, well placed and not too long. Dogs whose ears are not erect are not to be considered. **NECK**—Round and rather outstretched. **TOP LINE**—Back, loins and hips horizontal, large and powerful, of medium length. **TAIL**—Strong at the base, of medium length, differing somewhat according to the variety. At rest, the dog holds it low, the tip bent straight back level with the hock. When in action he raises it and gives it a curl, which is strongest toward the tip, without forming a hook. Defects—Carrying the tail too high, turning it to the right or to the left instead of carrying it in line with the center of the body. A dog without a tail or with a stump, whether naturally or by docking, cannot take a prize at any show. **BREAST**—Narrow rather than broad. **CHEST**—Not broad, but deep and well let down, as in all animals with rapid gait. **ABDOMEN**—Of moderate development, not flaging and not like a greyhound. **SHOULDER**—Long and oblique, forming a sharp angle with the upper arm. **ARM**—Governed exactly by the length of the body. **FOREARM**—Long, strong and moderately heavy from elbow to pastern. **HINDQUARTERS AND THIGHS**—Strong and well muscled. **LEGS**—Long and strong. **FEET**—Round and compact (cat-footed); well padded and straight in line with the body and forearms). **HAIR**—Always abundant and close, forming an excellent protective covering. Undercoat dense. **TEETH**—Strong, regular and even. Neither undershot nor overshot.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF—

LONG-HAIRED (a)—Groenendael—Color—Black. Some white hairs on the chest and feet are allowable. Long, smooth, straight and flat over the entire surface of the body, except on the head, the outside of the ears and the lower part of the legs, where it is short. The opening of the ears is protected by tufts of hair. The neck is adorned with long and abundant hair,

like a collarette. The back of the forearm is ornamented with a fringe of long hair from the elbow to the level of the knee. The hindquarters are trimmed with long, abundant hair, forming what is known as the breeches. The tail is heavily plumed. Wavy or curly hair are faults. (b) Fawn. (c)—Any other color.

SHORT-HAIRED (a)—Malinois—Color—Brindle fawn with black mask. Besides the general characteristics of the breed, this variety is recognized by the hair, which appears short over the entire body, notably on the head and lower part of the limbs; half length elsewhere and more furred around the neck and tail. The back of the hind-legs is fringed with long hair. Defects—Hair too short. Harsh hair scattered through the short hair. Coat too light. (b) Fawn. (c) Any other color.

HARSH-COATED (a) Gris Cendre. Dark ash gray. In this variety the hair is neither too long nor too smooth as in the long-coated variety, but short and lying close on some parts of the body, while it is longer and more furred in others, as in the short-coated Malinois. The distinguishing characteristic of the harsh-coated variety is the dry condition of the hair, which shows itself in excessive roughness. The length of the hair is about the same on all parts of the body, between two and three centimeters (about seven-eighth inch to one and three-eighth inches). Neither the hair surrounding the eye nor that on the muzzle is so developed as to give the dog the appearance of the water spaniel or the briard (a dog of the Lore district). **TAIL**—Not plumed. Defects—Hair too long; silky, curled or wavy, thin or fluffy, scattered in locks through the harsh air. Too long hair surrounding the eyes and muzzle. Tufted tail. (b) Fawn.

SCALE OF POINTS—General appearance and expression, 25; back, 15; hindquarters, 15; chest and forequarters, 15; head and muzzle, 15; coat, 15. Total—100.

BIBLE, THE, AND THE DOG—The Old Testament seldom mentioned dogs except to call them unclean and to hurl the name at an enemy as one of contempt and abomination.

This practice is not to be taken at its face value. Not a few of the articles of the Mosaic law were declared chiefly as a protection and a warning against heathenism, especially against the Egyptians, their late oppressors.

The Egyptians regarded the dog highly, at times worshipping his image. One of their sects made an annual ceremony of having a dog

crowned a symbolic king. The brightest of stars was called Sirius, meaning the dog, by the astrologers because of its faithful appearance and supposedly watchful position in the sky.

Anything suggesting their land of bondage was hateful to the Israelites and the dog did not escape this hatred. The truth is that they loved dogs. Their word for dog was "Kehv-eff." A name more descriptive and at the same time more praiseful cannot be found.

The Jewish code made him an outcast, but a dog cannot be made an outcast, he will not be banished, he will stick closer than a brother—he is "Kehv-eff," full of heart.

BIRD DOG—The term bird dog and gun dog are synonymous. Every dog must be a gun dog, a dog not gunshy.

He is used in the field or swamp, especially for bird hunting, that is, the hunting of partridge, grouse, quail, duck, pheasant and the like. He does not catch the game. He locates the game by scent, then tells his master where the game is by stopping, standing rigid, with tail level with back, head extended.

The master goes forward to rout the bird, so that it flies in the air; the dog stands motionless all the while; the master fires at the bird as it flies; if the bird is brot down, the master gives the command to the dog to get the game, that is, to retrieve it, to bring it back to the master, if the dog is a retriever.

Thus the all-round bird dog does two tasks—locates the game and insures that the master will get the game if he has fired correctly.

The retrieving is a necessary work, especially when the game is over water or in thick underbrush, or is only wounded and is seeking to escape.

The retrieving of course must be done with a soft mouth so that the game is not bitten, crushed or disfigured. Herein lies the merit and the fault of most dogs doing retrieving. Most dogs like to bite, especially on

game, and few dogs have soft mouths.

Not a few gun dogs are poor retrievers. The setter and the pointer are excellent for locating game but not sure or harmless retrievers. The spaniels are usually more desirable for the combined duty of locating and retrieving game. The ideal is to have one breed excelling in locating and another excelling in retrieving, using both with the gun.

BITES—When a person or a dog has been bitten, wash the bitten spot promptly in water, squeeze out some of the blood, then apply carbolic acid, or any balsam, or a solution of twenty parts water, one part carbolic acid, with a little glycerine added to the acid before the water is added. Wrap in clean cloth. Change cloth after a few days if wound is still fresh. If a person is bitten badly by a dog, and a drug store or physician's office is near, have the wound cauterized promptly; there is little danger if this is done promptly. However, most bites are not dangerous; do not worry yourself into blood poisoning; a bite of a dog is no more deadly than the bite of a human; the danger is not in the bite but in the dirt, germs or the like on the teeth of the biter and in the spot bitten.

BLACK TONGUE—Three serious ailments arise out of improper feeding; they are toxemia, black tongue and acute myelitis.

Toxemia is self-intoxication, by the gathering of poisonous germs in the blood.

Acute myelitis is an affliction of the nervous system, inflaming the spinal cord, beginning at the back of the cord and slowly working toward the brain.

Black tongue is a strange malady, especially common in the south. The stomach and intestines become inflamed, the saliva comes forth profusely and in strings, the breath is foul, the tongue turns into a greenish black gangrene, first at the tip and then working backward. Usually the malady kills the dog within four days. Puppies are seldom attacked by it.

The disease is almost always fatal. A quick death by chloroform is usually advisable. Some preparations tend to lessen the pain and occasionally save the dog.

If one wishes to make an attempt to save the dog's life, it is suggested that two drams of copper sulphate, and two drams of oil of turpentine be mixt in distilled water, to the amount of eight ounces, and that the dog's mouth be swabbed with this four times daily. The diet should be that of raw meat.

BONES, BROKEN — To ascertain whether a bone has been broken, in the leg, of course, hold still the upper part of the leg, move the lower part; a grating or crackling noise will be heard, if the bone is broken.

A broken bone should be put in splints. Place the leg in the natural position. Then pad some splints, thin pieces of wood, padding on the inside; apply them, four pieces, around the leg, then bandage around them, being careful to bandage tight enough but not too tight. If the leg swells loosen the bandage a bit. If the dog bites off the bandages, muzzle him. Keep the dog as quiet as possible; it may require two weeks or two months for the bone to set, dependent upon the general health of the dog, his age, and the care taken of the leg.

BLOODHOUND — The dog belies his name for he has a most kindly nature. He shows in his sad and wrinkled face that he is not a newcomer in the family of dogs; even in the time before the birth of Christ, he was used for hunting and for tracking criminals; his keen nose has been his outstanding virtue.

Much of exaggeration has been said and written about the bloodhound. He can not keep a trail more than a few hours old nor can he keep a trail that has been crost by other persons or by cattle, sheep, horses, and the like. A fresh trail in the country is his stronghold and if he has it, he usually follows it accurately. It is to be added that this work is not considered conclusive evidence

in a court of law in the trial of a prisoner.

He has a pleasing bark; his long ears are hound ears of course, for he is a hound; the wrinkles of his brow seem to indicate sadness, but only seem to do so.

His skin hangs in folds about the head and the neck and is loose over his entire body. He should be a most



healthy dog for the old saying runs that when a dog's skin is loose, he is in good health; but this is a saying that has more age than truth; in short, it is to be believed except for the one thing that it is not true. In this it is like many other sayings about dogs. Most of what is said about dogs is like most of what is said about women—it is not true!

STANDARD OF THE BLOODHOUND (as defined by the Association of Bloodhound Breeders) —

GENERAL CHARACTER — The bloodhound possesses, in a most marked degree, every point and characteristic of those dogs which hunt together by scent (sagaces). He is very powerful and stands over more ground than is usual with hounds of other breeds. The skin is thin to the touch and extremely loose, this being more especially noticeable about the head and neck, where it hangs in deep folds **HEIGHT**

of dogs is 26 inches and of adult bitches 24 inches. Dogs usually vary from 23 inches to 27 inches and bitches from 23 inches to 25 inches; but in either case the greater height is to be preferred, provided that character and quality are also combined. **WEIGHT**—The mean average weight of adult dogs in fair condition is 90 pounds, and of adult bitches 80 pounds. Dogs attain the weight of 110 pounds, bitches 100 pounds. The greater weights are to be preferred, provided (as in the case of height) that quality and proportion are also combined. **EXPRESSION**—The expression is noble and dignified and characterized by solemnity, wisdom and power. **TEMPERAMENT**—In temperament he is extremely affectionate, quarrelsome neither with companions, nor with other dogs. His nature is somewhat shy, and equally sensitive to kindness or correction by his master. **HEAD**—The head is narrow in proportion to its length and long in proportion to the body, tapering but slightly from the temples to the end of the muzzle, thus (when viewed from above and in front) having the appearance of being flattened at the sides and of being nearly equal in width throughout its entire length. In profile the upper outline of the skull is nearly in the same plane as that of the forehead. The length from end of nose to stop (midway between the eyes) should not be less than that from stop to back of occipital protuberance peak. The entire length of head from the posterior part of the occipital protuberance to the end of the muzzle should be 12 inches, or more, in dogs, and 11 inches, or more, in bitches. **SKULL**—The skull is long and narrow, with the occipital peak very pronounced. The brows are not prominent, although, owing to the deep-set eyes, they may have that appearance. **FOREFACE**—The forehead is long, deep, and of even width throughout, with square outline when seen in profile. **EYES**—The eyes are deeply sunk in the orbits, the lids assuming a lozenge or diamond shape, in consequence of the lower lids being dragged down and everted by the heavy flews. The eyes correspond with the general tone of color of the animal, varying from deep hazel to yellow. The hazel color is, however, to be preferred, although very seldom seen in red-and-tan hounds. **EARS**—The ears are thin and soft to the touch, extremely long, set very low, and fall in graceful folds, the lower parts curling inwards and backwards. **WRINKLE**—The head is furnished with an amount of loose skin which in nearly every position appears superabundant, but more particularly so when the head is carried low; the skin then falls into loose, pendulous ridges and folds, especially over the forehead and sides of the face. **NOSTRILS**—The nostrils are large and open. **LIPS, FLEWS and DEWLAP**—In front the lips fall squarely, making a right

angle with the upper line of the forehead, whilst behind they form deep, hanging flews, and, being continued into the pendent folds of loose skin about the neck, constitute the dewlap, which is very pronounced. These characteristics are found, tho in a less degree, in the bitch. **NECK, SHOULDERS and CHEST**—The neck is long, the shoulders muscular and well sloped backward; the ribs are well sprung, and the chest well let down between the forelegs, forming a deep keel. **LEGS and FEET**—The forelegs are straight and large in bone, with elbows squarely set; the feet strong and well knuckled up; the thighs and second thighs (gaskins) are very muscular; the hocks well bent and let down and squarely set. **BACK AND LOINS**—The back and loins are strong, the latter deep and slightly arched. **STERN**—The stern is long and tapering and set on rather high with a moderate amount of hair underneath. **GAIT**—The gait is elastic, swinging and free—the stern being carried high, but not too much curled over the back. **COLOR**—The colors are black and tan, red and tan, and tawny—the darkest colors being sometimes interspersed with lighter or badger-colored hair and sometimes flecked with white. A small amount of white is permissible on chest, feet and tip of stern.

BOSTON TERRIER—The Boston terrier is a distinctively American breed. Yet it is the result of crossing two old breeds—the bulldog and the bullterrier. Barnard's Tom is perhaps the first recognized registered Boston terrier, and he was in his glory about the year 1875. The place of nativity was Boston.

The breed had about two decades of uncertainty. Some sought to make it a subsidiary of the bulldog, naming it the round-headed bulldog; others favored the terrier type. In fact, in 1891, the fanciers of the dog applied to the American Kennel Club for membership as the American Bullterrier Club. To avoid conflict with the old bullterrier clubs, the name was changed to Boston Terrier Club.

The development at first was a saw-saw between the bulldog and bullterrier types. As late as 1894 registrations were sought altho the sire was a bulldog. Some had rose ears. The classification by weight was above twenty pounds. The rose ear has given way to the cropt ear and the short straight tail to the screw tail.

The type has been established fairly well at this time, altho some disputes still are argued by authorities. The tendency is to reduce weight, a tendency we think that will harm the breed if continued. To establish type, much inbreeding has been necessary and to add small size to excessive inbreeding, means weakness.

The Boston terrier is a popular dog and he maintains his popularity. To-day he is demanded as much as at any previous time; prices for puppies keep a surprisingly high level. The reasons for these conditions are that he is a not a large dog, is a clean dog in the house, is always live-

should be that of a lively, highly intelligent, smooth-coated, short headed, compactly built, short tailed, well balanced dog of medium station, of brindle color and evenly marked with white. The head should indicate a high degree of intelligence, and should be in proportion to the size of the dog; the body rather short and well knit, the limbs strong and neatly turned; tail short; and no feature be so prominent that the dog appears badly proportioned. The dog should convey an impression of determination, strength and activity, with style of a high order; carriage easy and graceful. A proportionate combination of color and ideal markings is a particularly distinctive feature of a representative specimen, and a dog with a preponderance of white on body, or without the proper proportion of brindle and white on head, should possess sufficient merit otherwise to counteract its deficiencies in these respects. The ideal Boston terrier expression as indicating a high degree of intelligence is also an important characteristic of the breed. Color and markings and expression should be given particular consideration in determining the relative value of general appearance, to other points.

SKULL—Square, flat on top, free from wrinkles; cheeks flat; brow abrupt, stop well defined. **EYES**—Wide apart, large and round, dark in color, expression alert but kind and intelligent. The eyes should set square in the skull, and the outside corners should be on a line with the cheeks as viewed from the front. **MUZZLE**—Short, square, wide and deep, and in proportion to skull; free from wrinkles; shorter in length than in width and depth, not exceeding in length approximately one-third of length of skull; width and depth carried out well to end; the muzzle from

stop to end of nose on a line parallel to the top of the skull; nose black and wide, with well defined line between nostrils. The jaws broad and square with short regular teeth. The chops of good depth but not pendulous, completely covering the teeth when mouth is closed. **EARS**—Carried erect; small and thin; situated as near corners of skull as possible. Head faults—Skull domed or inclined; furrowed by a medial line; skull too long for breadth or vice versa; stop too shallow; brow and skull too slanting. Eyes small or sunken; too prominent; light color or wall eye; showing too much white or haw. Muzzle wedge shaped or lacking depth; down faced; too much cut out below the eyes; pinched or wide nostrils; butterfly nose; protruding teeth;



ly, and can not be excelled as a playmate for children.

In appearance the Boston terrier has much in his favor. The white collar, the white line down the forehead and the white feet give a contrast that attracts. We believe that he should thank his bullterrier forebears especially, as he is liked chiefly because he is always lively and playful; this is a gift from the terrier side of the family.

STANDARD OF THE BOSTON TERRIER (as adopted by the Boston Terrier Club of America)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—The general appearance of the Boston terrier



A BOSTON TERRIER OF NOTE, NOW DEAD, HAVING BEEN OWNED BY
L. J. STRELITSKY AND LATER BY WALTER LEVIS

weak lower jaw, showing turn up. Ears poorly carried or in size out of proportion to head. **NECK**—Of fair length, slightly arched and carrying the head gracefully; setting neatly into shoulders. Neck faults—Ewe-necked; throatiness; short and thick. **BODY**—Deep with good width of chest; shoulders sloping; back short; ribs deep and well sprung, carried well back to loins; loins short and muscular; rump curving slightly to set-on of tail; flank very slightly cut up. The body should appear short but not chunky. Body faults—flat sides; narrow chest; long or slack loins; roach back; sway back; too much cut-up in flank. **ELBOWS**—Standing neither in nor out. **FORELEGS**—Set moderately wide apart and on a line with the point of the shoulders; straight in bone and well muscled; pasterns short and strong. **HINDLEGS**—Set true; bent at stifles; short from hocks to feet; turning neither in nor out; thighs strong and well-muscled. **FEET**—Round, small and compact, and turned neither in nor out; toes well arched. Leg and feet faults



—Loose shoulders or elbows; hind legs too straight at stifles; hocks too prominent; long or weak pasterns; splay feet. **TAIL**—Set-on low; short fine and tapering; straight or screw; devoid of fringe or coarse hair, and not carried above horizontal. Tail faults—A long or gaily carried tail; extremely gnarled or curled against body. (Note—The preferred tail should not exceed in length approximately half the distance from set-on to hock). **COLOR**—Brindle with white markings; brindle must show throughout the body distinctly. (Ideal color should be one in which the brindle coloring is evenly distributed throughout the body). **IDEAL MARKINGS**—White muzzle, even white blaze over head, collar, breast, part or whole of forelegs, and hindlegs below hocks. Color and marking faults—All white; absence of white markings; preponderance of white on body; without the proper proportion of brindle and white on head; or any variations detracting from the general ap-

pearance. **COAT**—Short, smooth, bright and fine in texture. Coat faults—Long or coarse; lacking lustre. **WEIGHT**—Not exceeding 25 pounds, divided by classes as follows—lightweight, under 15 pounds; middleweight, 15 and under 20 pounds; heavyweight, 20 and not exceeding 25 pounds. **DISQUALIFICATIONS**—Black; black and tan; liver and mouse colors. Dudley nose. Docked tail and any artificial means used to deceive the judge.

SCALE OF POINTS—General appearance, 10; skull, 12; eyes, 5; muzzle, 12; ears, 2; neck, 3; body, 15; elbows, 4; forelegs, 5; hindlegs, 5; feet, 5; tail, 5; color, 4; ideal markings, 10; coat, 3; total—100.

BOXER—This is not the Chinese dog and was not associated with the Boxer insurrection in China. It is a breed especially popular in Germany, rivalling the dachshund there. He is not unlike the Boston terrier in appearance, being a cross between the bulldog and the smooth-coated terrier.

STANDARD OF THE BOXER—

HEIGHT—Dogs, 21-1/2 inches; females, 20 inches. **COLOR**—Can be yellow or brindle, with or without black mask; white patches are permitted. **EARS**—Cropped and well-set. **MUZZLE**—Broad and blunt, with well defined stop. **JAWS**—May be undershot. **CHEEK**—Well-cushioned. **BACK**—Short and level. **LEGS**—Must be straight. **COAT**—Short, hard and glossy. **TAIL**—Placed high and is docked. **SHOULDERS**—Are sloping and long and muscular. **CHEST**—Deep rather than broad, ribs well-rounded and belly drawn up.

BRACE—The simple rule is, that dogs of the same breed matched in color, size and type constitute a brace.

BREEDING—The laws of breeding are not known as well as they should be known. The laws of plant breeding are known more fully than those of animal breeding. In animal breeding, least is known in a scientific way about human breeding. The breeding of hogs, dogs and cattle has been studied and practiced. The cowardice of the human being prevents him from practicing for himself what he preaches for the lower animals.

The basic principle of breeding is that blood will tell, that the parents transmit to the offspring their own qualities, either of good or of defect.

The aim in mating is to mate two parents so that the offspring will have fewest defects; the female is mated to a male who possesses the good qualities that she lacks. But this can not always be done; the predominance of one parent in the offspring is still matter of discovery just as is the determination of sex in the offspring. Some sires have the quality of transmitting their virtues to the offspring, predominating over the female.

The transmission of characteristics may be determined in a general way. More often the physical qualities and appearance of the sire dominates, while the mother gives the personality and the mental traits.

Three divisions of breeding are made—inbreeding, line breeding, out or crossbreeding. Inbreeding is the breeding of members of close relationship, such as brother and sister, father and daughter. Linebreeding is the breeding of members, not in themselves closely related, yet both descended from the same general line of blood. Out- or crossbreeding is the breeding of members not closely related to each other nor of the same general bloodline.

Inbreeding perpetuates both the virtues and defects of the parents. Linebreeding continues the general characteristics, giving opportunity to modify or lessen defects. Out- or crossbreeding produces new qualities. Inbreeding is excellent to establish a blood family, linebreeding is excellent to perfect it, and outbreeding to perpetuate it. Too much inbreeding develops weakness; too much linebreeding develops offspring neither good nor bad; too much outbreeding develops freakishness.

Correct mating is the goal of every breeder. One mating can not secure the desired results. The careful, scientific breeder will be satisfied to get what he is seeking, after four or five matings. Bloodlines alone can not be satisfactory; mating by a study of the pedigrees on paper is not enough. A study of bloodlines must be supplemented by a study of traits, temperament, health and working

qualities of the offspring of a certain line.

If a bitch has a weak head, it is best to breed her to a stud of good head of the same general lines; this would be linebreeding. If a bitch is not typey, that is, she is not close to the standard of her breed, she should be bred to a closely related stud of good type; this is inbreeding.

Pardon us for using the word typey. It is not in the dictionary. It is too expressive not to be used, or not to be preferred to the adjective typical, a word entirely respectable.

If a bitch is weak in legs, and most of the offspring of her same bloodlines has this defect, she should be bred to a stud of different bloodlines, strong in leg; this is outbreeding.

A throwback in breeding is known as atavism. The offspring has a characteristic which neither parents has; it is gotten thru the grandparents. Correlation is the breeding principle that nature seeks to have the body in proportion; a long head is to go with a long back. Terrier breeders like to secure the long head and the short back; they have their difficulties.

Telogeny is the principle of breeding that the offspring will possess characteristics of neither parent but of a parent of a previous mating. The principle is only claimed; it has not been established; the chief reason for its non-establishment is that it is not a true principle. For every case which supports the theory, two cases can be stated which do not. The general principles of breeding surely do not support the principle, which really is only a theory held by those who learn their science by rule of thumb, hearsay, and mouth-books.

About eight years ago (1917) a handsome young man worked on a ranch in Nebraska. He fell madly in love with the beautiful young girl who was the housemaid. They courted and were wed.

Eight years of happiness followed the marriage. Not long ago, thru a chance remark of a third party, they began an investigation which showed them to be brother and sister.

Their parents had died in a western town and these two children, still infants, were adopted by other families, whose names they received. Both families soon moved to distant localities and did not communicate with each other.

Of course, the husband and wife, the brother and sister, separated immediately after the discovery. There were no children.

The laws of most civilized countries prohibit the marriage of persons closely related. The prohibition does not extend usually beyond first cousins.

Semi-savage nations have no restrictions; indeed, the restrictions hold only among the civilized peoples of modern centuries.

The ancients knew no bounds of blood in their marriage. The Egyptian pharaohs usually married their half sisters; the father enjoyed a number of wives and the supply of half sisters was plentiful.

The Greeks sought in vain to stamp out the blood marriage; their most famous tragedy—"King Edipus" centers around a son who unknowingly married his mother.

The gods of mythology married without regard, brother to sister, father to daughter.

History and legend tell of many marriages of uncle to niece and cousin to cousin.

This custom is held most terrible by us of today, entirely as a tribute to our moral sensibilities. Nature does not condemn it. Eugenics does not suffer from it.

In the breeding of animals, line-breeding is a breeding within the general family group; inbreeding is a breeding within a very close relationship.

The truth is that the best specimens of animals, the most beautiful, the truest of type are obtained by inbreeding.

Thus, in dogs, brother is bred to sister, mother to son, or father to daughter. A second breeding may be that of grandson to grandmother, of half brother to half sister, of half brother back to the common grandmother.

This inbreeding of dogs develops the type, secures uniformity, and produces most of the prize winners at shows. After a while, this inbreeding must be corrected for faults by outbreeding or crossbreeding.

All the foregoing is true. Yet we are disposed to throw science and facts to the winds, sacrificing them for a law which may be founded upon false premises but which offers a noble prize, that of regard to the moral sensibilities of mankind, for in this last is to be found the hope of civilization.

BREEDS OF DOGS—The American Kennel Club recognizes eighty breeds of dogs; eight of these are foreign dogs. So highly artificial are many breeds of dogs that a list of breeds cannot be considered permanent. Pugs and mastiffs are only a shadow of their former glory. Newcomers are many. In brief, fashions in dogs are fashions.

Five varieties of spaniel are recognized officially—clumber, cocker, Irish water and Sussex. Wolfhounds have two varieties, somewhat strangely related—Irish and Russian (borzoi). The setters are classed as Irish, English and gordon, all proper nouns, befitting this noble breed.

Some of the less frequently mentioned breeds are basset hound, bedlington terrier, Chesapeake Bay dog, dandie dinmont terrier, harrier, otter hound and shetland sheepdog.

The newcomers are usually popular breeds, adding novelty to their other advantages. The names are such as chow chow, chihuahua (she-wah-wah), schipperke and sealyham terrier.

The eight foreign breeds recognized by the American Kennel Club are—boxers, Chinese crested, Eskimo, Mexican hairless, Owtchar or Russian sheepdog, papillon, sheepdog of the Maremmes, and Norwegian elkhound.

It is to be noted that the spitz is not named. This dog was recognized once upon a time. The American or pit bullterrier also is not recognized. Other breeds not recognized are lurcher, Afghan hound and bull mastiff. In the course of time, they may

be taken into the fold of respectable dog society.

Smooth-coated and wire-haired fox-terriers comprise only one breed, that of foxterrier.

The correct name and the correct spelling with the correct alphabetical notation, are given in the following list:—

Airedale terriers; basset hounds; beagles; bedlington terriers; Belgian sheepdogs; bloodhounds; Boston terriers; bull dogs; bullterriers; cairn terriers; Chesapeake Bays; chihuahuas; chow chows; collies; dachshunds; dalmatians; dandie dinmont terriers; deerhounds (Scottish); English toy spaniels; foxhounds (American); foxhounds (English); foxterriers; French bulldogs; Great Danes; greyhounds; griffons (Brussels); griffons (wire-haired pointing); harriers; Irish terriers; Italian greyhounds; Japanese spaniels; kerry blue terriers; maltese; Manchester terriers; Mastiffs; Newfoundlands; Old English sheepdogs; otter hounds; pekingese; pinschers (doberman); pinschers (wire-haired); pointers; pomeranians; poodles; pugs; retrievers; samoyedes; schipperkes; Scottish terriers; sealyham terriers; setters (English); setters (gordon); setters (Irish); shepherd dogs; shetland sheepdogs; skye terriers; spaniels (clumber); spaniels (cocker); spaniels (field); spaniels (Irish water); spaniels (springer); spaniels (Sussex); St. Bernards; toy poodles; toy terriers; Welsh terriers; West Highland white terriers; whippets; White English terriers; wolfhounds (Irish); wolfhounds (Russian); Yorkshire terriers.

The recent Liberty Magazine dog contest clearly revealed the diversity in names given to the breeds of dogs. It was necessary to establish an accepted list of names, both those listed by the A. K. C. and those used so commonly that they should be accepted as correct. Coach dog, for instance, was accepted on a par with dalmatian, chow with chow chow and borzoi with Russian wolfhound.

This diversity is seen to disadvantage in catalogs. The recent ruling

of the A. K. C. requires that the breeds be listed alphabetically in the premium lists and catalogs; but the compilers become confused by the names. English setter may be under E and wrongfully, Brussels griffons, under B and wrongfully. The bulldog is the bulldog and not the English bulldog. All spaniels should find themselves under S; this includes the English toy spaniel, altho the official A. K. C. name is as stated. The one exception would be the terriers; this group is too large and varied, to be placed under T for terrier; airedale terrier would find a place under A and not under T.

A little more care in the use of the breed names by fanciers would clear the confusion. Officially there is no black and tan breed, yet most of the fanciers use this instead of Manchester. Doberman has only one n, and bullterriers are not English bullterriers nor pit bullterriers nor American bullterriers, but just bullterriers.

BULLDOG — England's most-liked breed is the bulldog. His name comes to him as relic of his first use, as long ago as the sixteenth century, when he was used in the bull-



rings of Spain to bait bulls, grabbing them by the nose and holding on almost forever. His strong jaws still indicate this first use.

It is likely that the bulldog sprang from the mastiff, being established by

breeding the smallest of mastiffs. Today, especially in England, there is the miniature bulldog, a breed that is exactly a bulldog except that it is of small size; its numbers, however, are decreasing.



The bulldog has the charm of making his devotees swear by him. He may snore as he sleeps, he may snort as he runs, he may not jump high, but his beautifully ugly face and his heart of devotion make his masters his slaves.

The miniature bulldog and the French bulldog are not to be confused, altho the two have been bred together in an attempt to establish firmly a miniature bulldog breed.

If ever a popular delusion existed regarding dogs, it is that the bulldog is treacherous and quarrelsome. Truly, he is not a good watchdog because he is too good-natured; he prefers to play with a burglar rather than to bite him. Children can maul, tease and tumble a bulldog without the least loss of temper on the part of the bulldog. The appearance of the dog must be the cause of the popular fear of him, but his wrinkled face, grinning mouth and swagger walk certainly belie his disposition.

No other breed has the distinctive appearance the bulldog has. He is thick-set, his lower jaw extends out much farther than his upper jaw, his face is a mass of wrinkles, his fore-

head is flat, his nose turns up and covers most of his face, and his front legs must give the appearance of a horseshoe, altho the bones of the leg must be straight.

The bulldog has not been as popular in America as in England; at times the breed has been threatened with extinction. The reason we think is a good one—that action has been sacrificed to type. In the effort to secure great width of chest, shoulders have become deformed. His formation gives him the peculiarly heavy and bound movement. He seems to take short steps on the tip of his toes. The hindpart is higher than the forequarters. His hindfeet seem to skim the ground. He canters rather than runs.

More attention must be paid to gait or action. Bulldogs must be bred after a different pattern. Exercise tires them too quickly and excessive heat takes a toll. We know that it is heresy to suggest the least change in the standard. By the way, it is



the longest of all breed standards; the first improvement would be to reduce the standard to half its present length. A very long standard is dangerous. Too much detail at last kills the breed.

A more proper proportion between legs and shoulders, between quarters and body—a proportion more conducive to action, must be had. Americans especially demand activity in a dog and with the cry for utility, the bulldog will have a very hard future.

When the bulldog can jump a four-foot fence, chase a rabbit not too far behind the rabbit, and sleep quietly, he will have a fighting chance to continue his ancient career. We wish him well.

STANDARD OF THE BULLDOG (as adopted by the Bulldog Club of America)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE, ATTITUDE, EXPRESSION, ETC.—The perfect bulldog must be of medium size and smooth coat; with heavy, thick-set, low-swung, massive short-faced head, wide shoulders and sturdy limbs. The general appearance and attitude should suggest great stability, vigor and strength. The disposition should be equable and kind, resolute and courageous (not vicious or aggressive), and the demeanor should be pacific and dignified. These attributes should be counterbalanced by the expression and behavior. **GAIT**—The style and carriage are peculiar, his gait being a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise, motion, giving the characteristic "roll." The action must, however, be unrestrained, free and vigorous. **PROPORTION AND SYMMETRY**—The points should be well distributed and bear good relation one to the other, no feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal appears deformed or illy proportioned. **INFLUENCE OF SEX**—In comparison of specimens of different sex, due allowance should be made in favor of the bitches, which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same degree of perfection and grandeur as do the dogs. **SIZE**—The size for mature dogs is about 50 pounds; for mature bitches about 40 pounds. **COAT**—The coat should be straight, short, flat, close, of fine texture, smooth and glossy. (No fringe feather or curl). **COLOR OF COAT**—The color of coat should be uniform, pure of its kind and brilliant. The various colors found in the breed are to be preferred in the following order—1, red brindle; 2, all other brindles; 3, solid white; 4, solid red, fawn or fallow; 5, piebald; 6, inferior qualities of all the foregoing. (Note—a perfect piebald is preferable to a muddy brindle or defective solid color). Solid black is very undesirable, but not so objectionable if occurring to a moderate degree in piebald bitches. The brindles to be perfect should have a fine, even

and equal distribution of the composite colors. In brindles and solid colors a small white patch on the chest is not considered detrimental. In piebalds, the color patches should be well defined, of pure color and symmetrically distributed. **SKIN**—The skin should be soft and loose, especially at the head, neck and shoulders. **WRINKLE AND DEWLAP**—The head and face should be covered with heavy wrinkles, and at the throat, from jaw to chest, there should be two loose pendulous folds, forming the dewlap. **SKULL**—The skull should be very large, and in circumference, in front of the ears, should measure at least the height of the dog at the shoulders. Viewed from the front, it should appear very high from the corner of the upper jaw to the apex of the skull, and also very broad and square. Viewed at the side, the head should appear very high, and very short from the point of the nose to occiput. The forehead should be flat (not rounded or "domed"), neither too prominent or overhanging the face. **CHEEKS**—The cheeks should be well rounded, protruding sideways and outward beyond the eyes. **STOP**—The temples or frontal bones should be very well defined, broad, square, and high, causing a hollow or groove between the eyes. The indentation, or stop, should be both broad and deep and extend up the middle of the forehead, dividing the head vertically, being traceable to the top of the skull. **EYES AND EYE-LIDS**—The eyes, seen from the front, should be situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible, and their corners should be in a straight line at right angles with the stop. They should be quite in front of the head, as wide apart as possible, provided their outer corners are within the outline of the cheeks when viewed from the front. They should be quite round in form, of moderate size, neither sunken nor bulging, and in color should be very dark. The lids should cover the white of the eyeball, when the dog is looking directly forward, and the lid should show no "haw." **EARS**—The ears should be set high in the head, the front inner edge of each ear joining the outline of the skull at the top back corner of skull, so as to place them as wide apart, and as high, and as far from the eyes as possible. In size they should be small and thin. The shape termed "rose ear" is the most desirable. The "rose ear" folds inward at its back lower edge, the upper front edge curving over, outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside burr. (The ears should not be carried erect or "prick-eared" or "buttoned" and should never be cropped). **FACE**—The face, measured from the front of the cheek bone to the tip of the nose, should be extremely short, the muzzle being very short, broad, turned upwards and very deep from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth.

NOSE—The nose should be large, broad, its tip being set back deeply between the eyes. The distance from bottom of stop, between the eyes, to the tip of the nose should be short as possible and not exceed the length from tip of nose to the edge of under lip. The nostrils should be wide, large and black, with a well-defined line between them. (The parti-color or "butter-fly nose" and the flesh-color or "dudley nose" are decidedly objectionable, but do not disqualify for competition.) Amended at a special meeting of the Club, held September 5th, 1914, to read—Any nose, other than black is objectionable and "dudley" or flesh-colored nose absolutely disqualified from competition. **CHOPS**—The chops or "flews" should be thick, broad, pendant, and very deep, completely overhanging the lower jaw at each side. They join the upper lip in front and almost or quite cover the teeth, which should be scarcely noticeable when the mouth is closed. **JAWS**—The jaws should be massive, very broad, square and undershot, the lower jaw projecting considerably in front of the upper jaw and turning up. **TEETH**—The teeth should be large and strong, with the canine teeth or tusks wide apart, and the six small teeth in front, between the canines in an even, level row. **NECK**—The neck should be short, very thick, deep and strong, and well arched at the back. **SHOULDERS**—The shoulders should be muscular, very heavy, wide-spread and slanting outward, giving stability and great power. **CHEST**—The chest should be very broad, deep and full. **BRISKET AND BODY**—The brisket and body should be very capacious, with full sides, well rounded ribs and very deep from the shoulders down to its lowest part, where it joins the chest. It should be well let down between the shoulders and forelegs, giving the dog a broad, low, short-legged appearance. The body should be well ribbed up behind with the belly tucked up and not rotund. **BACK**—The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulders and comparatively narrow at the loins. There should be a slight fall in the back, close behind the shoulders (its lowest part), whence the spine should rise to the loins (the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulders) thence curving again more suddenly to the tail, forming an arch (a very distinctive feature of the breed), termed "roach-back" or, more correctly, "wheel-back." **FORELEGS**—The forelegs, should be short, very stout, straight and muscular, set wide apart, with well-developed calves, presenting a bowed outline, but the bones of the legs should not be curved or bandy, nor the feet brot too close together. **ELBOWS**—The elbows should be low and stand well out and loose from the body. **HINDLEGS**—The hindlegs should be strong and muscular and

longer than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders. Hocks should be slightly bent and well let down, so as to give length and strength from loins to hock. The lower leg should be short, straight and strong, with the stifles turned outward and away from the body. The hocks are thereby made to approach each other, and the hind feet to turn outward. **THE FEET**—The feet should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and with short and stubby nails. The front feet may be straight or slightly out-turned, but the hind feet should be pointed well outward. **TAIL**—The tail may be either straight or "screwed" (but never curled or curly), and in any case must be short, hung low, with decided downward carriage, thick root and fine tip. If straight, the tail should be cylindrical and of uniform taper. If "screwed," the bends or kinks should be well defined, and they may be abrupt and even knotty, but no portion of the members should be elevated above the base or root.

SCALE OF POINTS (general properties, 22)—Proportion and symmetry, 5; attitude, 3; expression, 2; gait, 3; size, 3; coat, 2; color of coat, 4. (Head, 39)—Skull, 5; cheeks, 2; stop, 4; eyes and eyelids, 3; ears, 5; wrinkle, 5; nose, 6; chops, 2; jaws, 5; teeth, 2. (Body, legs, etc., 39)—neck, 3; dewlap, 2; shoulders, 5; chest, 3; ribs, 3; brisket, 2; belly, 2; back, 5; forelegs and elbows, 4; hind-legs, 3; feet, 3; tail, 4. (Perfection—100). Total lack of quality to be indicated by 0.

BULL MASTIFF—This is not a recognized breed for it is a cross between the bulldog and the mastiff, now being bred in England for use in watching and police work.

This dog is not ferocious; he is intelligent, fearless and companionable. The size varies from twenty-eight to thirty inches at the shoulder and the weight ranges from ninety to one hundred and ten pounds.

Here is one instance to be added to the many of breeding experiments in dogs which give not only a new breed but one that meets a certain need better than does any of the old breeds.

BULLTERRIER—It is easy to write of the bullterrier for there is much about which to write. He is not to be confused with the the bulldog and the Boston terrier, altho the error may be an easy one, as he is a descendant of the first and an ancestor of the second.

The breed is scarce more than a century old and has come thru many changes. Bull fighting lost its respectability in England about the year 1800. The bulldog therewith lost his work of bullfighting. But he was not active enough for the city sportsmen. The terriers of the time were employed chiefly for killing rats, unearthing foxes, and chasing otters out of the ground. This did not interest the people of the cities.

The bulldog was crossed by them with the terrier, likely the English white terrier or the Manchester terrier; the result was the first bullterrier. He had the quick action of the terrier and the fighting courage of the bulldog.



For several decades the contest was for supremacy between bulldog traits and terrier traits. The bulldog lost out and the bullterrier's head became long and pointed, his legs lengthened, and his back leveled.

But the bullterrier of 1850 was far from the bullterrier of today. Almost every color was allowable; fawn, brindle and solid black were common. In 1862, a fancier by the name of James Hinks exhibited some specimens entirely white. They also were not of the heavy type common theretofore. His dogs set the vogue and the edict went forth that the breed must be all white. Some fanciers, however, continued to breed the

heavier old-type dog, of more powerful muscles of the jaw, using him for fighting purposes as all bullterriers had been used since their origin.

The old bullterrier has gained a foothold in America and is known usually as the pit bullterrier, sometimes as the American bullterrier. He is also the brindle bull. He is used for fighting and has lost respectability on this account. The American Kennel Club does not recognize him.

The United Kennel Club, Kalamazoo, Michigan, registers the breed, and the American Bullterrier Association, Clay Center, Kansas, fosters his interests.

The English Kennel Club prohibited the cropping of ears. The bullterrier's ears had been cropped, to lessen disfigurement of them in fighting. By nature the ear was large and heavy; breeders were equal to the occasion and by careful selection soon established a small ear. In America cropping is still a required practice.

The breed has never altogether been popular. Its association with pit fighting has harmed it. Other considerations are to be brot forward. The dog must be all white; every breeder knows what heartaches have been his as he beheld a litter for the first time, only to observe the colored markings. One of the hardest problems of reproduction is to breed two all-white parents and secure all-white offspring. It occurs to us that this requirement is unreasonable and that it has hindered the breed's popularity.

The color requirement should be changed; all colors should be permitted. The pit bullterrier and the bullterrier should be brot into the same fold. It is particularly true that the puppies of all-white parents are given to deafness, but that this is not true of the puppies of other colors. Perhaps one of every five all-white bullterrier puppies is born deaf.

Deafness in a puppy in the litter can not be detected easily. The puppy does what all the others do; to stamp on the floor is only a ruse for the puppy's attention is attracted by the vibrations.

The breed attracts by its gracefulness combined with strength. The straight front legs and the strong chest indicate power and action. The eyes should be very dark, very small, and set obliquely high on the head; the r triangular shape is an interesting peculiarity.

In disposition, the bullterrier is playful, active and gentle. When he is aroused, when the call to battle has sounded, he forgets the master's voice. For a guard where there may be need of strong action, a bullterrier is among the best. He can not be frightened and he is perhaps the best burglarly insurance among dogs.

Much confusion exists in the public and even the fancier's mind about the varieties of bullterrier.



A BULLTERRIER HAVING NATURAL OR UNCROPT EARS

There is no Boston bull terrier breed. This term is used wrongly for the Boston terrier.

The pit or American bull terrier is the dog commonly bred and used for fighting, especially for pit fighting. He is usually of brindle color, but any color is allowable. He is not recognized by the American Kennel Club.

The name bull terrier only is given officially to the white bull terrier or Cavalier; he is all white. He is recognized by the A. K. C. He should not be called the English bullterrier nor the white English terrier.

The white English terrier is a separate breed recognized by the A. K. C. and not common in America, more common in England, all white, and much smaller than the bull terrier proper.

STANDARD OF THE BULLTERRIER (as approved by the Bull Terrier Club of America)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—Is that of a symmetrical animal, an embodiment of agility, grace, strength and determination, and in whose formation there should be an entire absence of exaggeration of any kind. HEAD—Should be long, but type should not be sacrificed to length. Skull flat and widest at the ears. Viewed from above it should taper gradually and merge into the muzzle without a break in the line. There should be a slight indentation down the middle but without "stop" and without noticeable brow. Foreface filled right up to the eyes, and should have a perceptible "downness." Eyes very small, black, set together and obliquely. They should be triangular. Muzzle wide and tapering, but without such taper as to make the nose appear pinched or spiny. Nose broad, wholly black and with wide open nostrils. Under jaw strong and well defined. Lips should fit tightly and evenly and should not run too far back. There must be an entire absence of "lippiness." Teeth sound, strong, clean, regular and meeting evenly. Any deviation such as "undershot" or "overshot," is a bad fault. Ears when standing erect should not cause conspicuous wrinkling of the skin on the head. Ears should be cropped, carried erectly and of moderate length. It is important that there be as little cheek as possible; but where it is present it should not be bunched nor prominent, but should merge gradually into the lines of the muzzle and neck. NECK—Slightly arched, neither too long nor short, tapering from shoulders to head and free from looseness of skin. SHOULDERS—Strong and muscular, but without any appearance of heaviness or "loading." Shoulder blades wide, flat and sloping well back. BACK—Short, strong and muscular. Should be higher at withers than hips. There should be no slackness nor falling away back of the withers, and back should be only slightly arched at loin, with loins well developed; back ribs deep. Chest deep from withers to brisket and wide from front to back ribs and broad as viewed facing the dog. TAIL—Straight, set on low, thick where it joins the body and tapering to a fine point. Should not reach below the hocks, nor be carried above the level of the back. LEGS—Should be big bone. Forelegs straight with strong and upright pasterns, but without the stiltiness of the foxterrier thighs, thick and wide; upper thighs, long, with muscle well developed, but without "loading." Hocks well let down. Hindlegs should turn neither in nor out as viewed from behind and carried back. Hind pasterns, short and upright. FEET—Well knuckled. Toes, short, well arched and close together; the middle toes slightly longer than outside toes. Pads thick and tough.

Nails, short and strong. COAT—Dense, short, flat, stiff to the touch and with fine gloss. GAIT—Springy, and swinging, without roll or pace. COLOR—White. Markings are a bad fault. WEIGHT—From 8 to 60 pounds inclusive. (Toy bullterriers, 8 to 15 pounds). FAULTS—Light bone; legginess; round eyes; badly placed eyes; light eyes; domed skull; butterfly nose; pronounced cheekiness; dished face; lippiness; throatiness; teeth not meeting evenly; long or slack back; long, thick or "gay," tall; loose shoulders; crooked elbows; loaded shoulders or thighs; weak pasterns; big feet; splay feet; toes turning in or out; soft coat; narrow chest; ewe neck; markings.

DISQUALIFICATIONS — Wall-eye; pig-jaw; tail carried over the back; wholly flesh-colored nose.

STANDARD OF THE AMERICAN BULLTERRIER (as adopted by the AMERICAN BULLTERRIER CLUB)—

HEAD—Of medium length, skull flat and widest at the ears, prominent cheeks and forehead free from wrinkles. STOP—Well defined, indented not too deep. MUZZLE—Square and wide as viewed from the front, presenting a round appearance as viewed from above. Under jaw strong and well defined. LIPS—Meet closely and evenly all round, not running too far back with an entire absence of any lippiness. TEETH — Clean, sound and strong, meeting evenly. NOSE—black, nostrils wide and open. NECK—Slightly arched, tapering from shoulder to head, and free from any looseness of skin. SHOULDERS—Strong, muscular; shoulder blades wide and sloping back. BACK—Short, strong and muscular, higher at withers than hips, slightly arched at loins, which should be well developed and slightly tucked. RIBS—Well sprung, close together, back ribs deep. CHEST—Deep from withers to brisket, wide from front to back ribs, not too broad as viewed facing the dog. TAIL—Short in comparison to size, set on low, wide where it joins the body and tapering to a fine point, not carried over the back. LEGS —To have large, round bone; strong, straight, upright pasterns. Reasonably straight without semblance of bow. THIGHS—Long, muscle well developed. Hocks straight, well let down, turning neither in nor out as viewed from behind. FEET—Of moderate size, toes of medium length, well arched and close together. Pads strong and nails short. GAIT—Springy and active, without roll or pace. COAT—Short, close, stiff to the touch and with fine gloss. COLOR—Uniform, any color permissible, markings not objectionable. WEIGHT—Not important, preferably between 24 and 56 pounds. Weights up to 33 pounds light weights, 33 to 48 pounds middle weights, 48 pounds and up heavy weights, when divided into show classes. EYES—Round, black preferred. As seen from the front they should be

situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible, with corners in a line at right angles with stop. As wide apart as possible to be within the line of cheek as viewed from the front. EARS—To be cropped, straight, of moderate length, and should not cause wrinkling of the skin when held erect.

BYRON'S TRIBUTE TO A DOG—

Perhaps, after Senator Vest's Tribute to a Dog, Byron's lines are most quoted.

The lines were prompted by the death of his dog, Boatswain. Byron caused to be erected a marble monument with the following inscription:

"Near this spot are deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity, strength without insolence, courage without ferocity, and all the virtues of man without his vices. This praise, which would be unmeaning flattery if inscribed over human ashes, is but a just tribute to the memory of 'Boatswain,' a dog who was born at Newfoundland, May, 1803, and died at Newstead Abbey, November 18, 1808."

"When some proud son of man re-
turns to earth,
Unknown to glory, but upheld by
birth,
The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp
of woe,
And storied urns record who rest be-
low;
When all is done, upon the tomb is
seen,
Not what he was, but what he should
have been.

But the poor dog, in life the firmest
friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to de-
fend,
Whose honest heart is still his mas-
ter's own,
Who labors, fights, lives, breathes,
for him alone,
Unhonored falls, unnoticed all his
worth,
Denied in heaven the soul he held on
earth;
While man, vain insect! hopes to be
forgiven,
And claims himself a sole exclusive
heaven.
Oh man! thou feeble tenant of an
hour,

Debased by slavery, corrupt by power,
Who knows thee well must quit thee with disgust,
Degraded mass of animated dust!
Thy love is dust, thy friendship all a cheat,
Thy smiles hypocrisy, thy words deceit!
By nature vile, ennobled but by name,

Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for shame,

Ye! who perchance behold this simple urn,

Pass on—it honors none you wish to mourn;

To mark a friend's remains these stones arise;

I never knew but one—and here he lies."



C

CAIRN — He is the smallest of the terriers, but has the staunchest of admirers. He has had to fight for his place although he is one of the oldest working terriers of Scotland, older than all of the other terrier breeds.

By no means, regard him as a

He is distinguished chiefly by his general foxy appearance, small head in proportion to his body, and small, pointed ears. Fanciers of the breed should insist on typey animals, should object to any cross with other terriers, and should adhere to a set standard of requirements. Otherwise,



toy dog. He is a utility animal, not ornamental in appearance, not a short-haired skye dog but a cairn; he is nothing else than a cairn, hardy, strong, of sound body, of dense undercoat, ready and able at all times to attack rats and other vermin as large as himself.

this old breed is in danger of losing out.

However, in a show of size in England in the summer of 1925, the cairns outnumbered all other terriers.

The puppies fetch handsome prices and the wonder is that, in this age

when small dogs are in much demand, he is not bred more largely.

STANDARD OF THE CAIRN TERRIER (as adopted by the Cairn Terrier Club of America)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—Chief characteristic is a foxey head. Dog to be small, shaggy, hardy, active and game. To be strongly, but not heavily built. To stand well forward on forefeet. To have strong hindquarters and to be deep in the rib. The head to be small, but in proportion to body and well furnished with hair on forehead. Coat to be harsh, resisting rain. **SKULL**—Broad in proportion, with a decided indentation between the eyes. **MUZZLE**—Powerful yet not heavy. Jaw very strong with large teeth neither overshot or undershot. Nose black. Faults—Overshot or undershot. **EYES**—Set wide apart. To be medium in size, dark and keen. To be rather sunken, with shaggy eyebrows. Faults—Too prominent and large. **EARS**—Small, pointed, widely-set, well-carried and erect. Faults—Too large, or rounded at tips, or too heavily furnished with hair. **TAIL**—Short, well furnished with hair but not feathery. To be carried gaily but not to curl down toward back. **BODY**—Compact. Straight back, well sprung, deep ribs, strong sinews and very strong hindquarters. Back to be medium in length and well coupled. **SHOULDERS, LEGS and FEET**—A sloping shoulder and a medium length of leg; good but not too heavy bone. Forelegs not to be out at elbows, but

zle, 10; eyes, 5; ears, 5; body, 20; shoulders, legs and feet, 20; tail, 5. Total—100.

DISQUALIFICATION—Flesh-colored nose. Cross-breeding with Scottish ter-



rier. Dogs weighing more than 15, or (except puppies), less than 12 pounds. Bitches weighing more than 14, or (except puppies), less than 11 pounds.

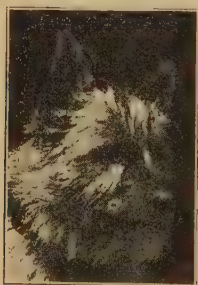
CANADIAN DOGS REGISTERABLE IN UNITED STATES—To secure registration with the American Kennel Club of a dog registered with the Canadian Club, it is necessary to secure a transfer certificate from the Canadian Kennel Club, 25 Melinda Street, Toronto, Canada, at a cost of one dollar, and then forward this certificate, along with an application for registration, to the American Kennel Club, 221 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

CANADA, IMPORTING DOGS FROM—The importing tax on dogs shipped from Canada to the United States is fifteen percent of the value stated in shipping papers.

The tax or custom's fee can be avoided by furnishing a three-generation certificate of pedigree issued by the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Canada. Certificate of registration in the Canadian Kennel Club, 25 Melinda Street, Toronto, Canada, is best proof of this.

The shipper should make out an export certificate or shipping paper signing it as vendor. The blank form for this will be furnished free by the Canadian National Live Stock Records.

This along with the three-generation certificate of pedigree, also with card of registration in Canadian Kennel Club, should be sent by the shipper to the purchaser in the United States. He signs the export certificate as purchaser and then sends it



forefeet may be slightly turned out. Forefeet larger than hindfeet. Thin, ferretty feet objectionable. Pads to be thick and strong. Legs to be covered with hard hair. **COAT**—Very important. Must be double with profuse, harsh, but not coarse outer coat and short, close, furry under coat. Head to be well furnished. Color any except white. Black points typical. Faults—Silky or curly. A slight wave permissible. **WEIGHT**—Dogs, 12 to 15 pounds. Bitches, 11 to 13 pounds.

SCALE OF POINTS—General appearance (size and coat), 30; skull, 5; muz-

and all the other papers direct to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

These papers should be sent to Washington by the purchaser three or four days before the dog is shipt.

The Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, examines the papers. If it is satisfied that all ancestors are of the same breed, it makes out a certificate of pure breeding and sends it, not to the shipper, but to the customs officer at the United States port of entry.

However, it does not send the certificate of pure breeding until the dog has been examined at the port of entry and a description of the dog prepared by the customs officer, is received by it in Washington.

If the necessary papers are not furnished, the importer must pay the tax, but at any time during the next six months, he can secure the papers, forward them to Washington, and receive a refund of the fifteen percent tax.

One is moved to ask why all this and in despair, to throw up his arms.

Most shippers have the understanding with the purchaser that a small or nominal value will be stated and the tax paid by the purchaser considered as part of the purchase price. Thereby, all the red tape, delay and inconvenience are dumped in the St. Lawrence River.

CARE OF DOG —

Do not feed potatoes and sweets to your bitches when on the way to whelping.

As soon as a spot appears in a dog's eye, see a veterinarian. A twenty percent argerol is advisable but let the veterinarian apply it.

Better let your bitch miss a season, when there has been severe trouble in delivering puppies.

Smear his nose twice a day with pine tar oil, not too much. This will keep his nose free from phlegm.

Fill an empty shell with syrup of ipecac. Once he tries this, he will quit sucking eggs.

One bitch a week thruout the year is not too many for a stud dog.

CARRION, FEEDING ON — Dogs, large or small, old or young, washed or unwashed, hungry or fed, will roll on much decayed meat or other filth. They appear to delight in the act.

It can not be said that he seeks to bury the filth nor that he desires to eat it, for it usually is in such horrible state that he would not eat it.

I noticed this habit particularly after my dog had come out of the lake. He usually found a spot where a fish was decaying in the sand. The fish might be buried deep or might be near the surface. He would put his nose always at the same spot, then roll over in a circle, keeping his nose close to the spot as he turned on his back. This caused me to believe that washt or very clean dogs were given to the trait, wishing to carry some scent rather than none at all. Yet I do not hold to this theory.

A severe whipping as he is in the midst of the ceremony, may cure or lessen the practice of the trait.

CATARACT — A cataract is a white spot appearing on the interior of the eyeball. It usually leads to blindness; an operation is the only cure and it often is not dangerous. In old dogs it is common.

CATS VERSUS DOGS — We really like cats. They furnish running exercise for dogs; they are likeable pets; they are things of beauty; they and birds are the only animals that wash themselves.

Like the dog they are a heritage from the wilderness. But here is found the cause of the reason why we like dogs more than we like cats. Fido has made a nice adjustment between savagery and civilization, but Pussy clings to much of her ancestors' ways.

She likes the darkness; her paths are those of the night; the stars evoke the melody of her soul.

She travels alone. Who has seen a pack of cats? Secrecy, confided to no one, is her abiding trait.

She moves with all the proudness of her race. One would think that such diminutive descendant of the lion and the tiger would be marked by humility. Not so. Her very whiskers,

pure relic of the jungle, exude haughtiness. She washes herself publicly that all may see this rite of the elite.

She posesses a most uncertain disposition. Her set countenance may mean friendliness or a scratch. She is a daughter of many woods, royal in her fits of temper.

Where the cat is a pet, the dog is a companion. Where the cat is a lady, the dog is a roustabout. Where the cat is disdainful, the dog is a good fellow. Where the cat is unconcerned with its mistress, the dog apes the moods of his master. In brief, we use she when speaking of cats but we express our high regard for the dog by referring to him in the third person singular masculine.

CHANGE, NOT MUCH, IN DOGS THRU THE AGES—"But a more extraordinary fact than all is what took place in our own times, and is testified by the public register of the Roman people. In the consulship of Appius Junius and P. Silius, when Titus Sabinus was put to death, together with his slaves for the affair of Nero, the son of Germanicus, it was found impossible to drive away a dog, which belonged to one of them, from his prison; nor could it be forced away from the body, which had been cast down there the Gemitorian steps.

"But there it stood howling, in the presence of vast multitudes of people, and when someone threw a piece of bread to it the animal carried it to the mouth of his master. Afterwards when the body was thrown into the Tiber, the dog swam into the river and endeavored to raise it out of the water—quite a throng of people being collected to witness this instance of an animal's fidelity."—Pliny (who lived in the first century after Christ).

CHEAP DOGS—The dog pound of the city of Chicago, located at 26th and Sacramento Streets is a spot where pity oft captures the human spectators.

An average of three hundred dogs are held there at all times, having been taken from the streets where they roamed in violation of some such man-made laws as the requiring

of a license. What dog will agree with the law makers that he must have a license to live?

The dogs are held in the pound for three days. The owner may reclaim his dog by paying the arrest charges of \$4.25 or some other person may pay the fine.

If no one intercedes for the dog, well, there is only one cell in the pound—the death chamber.

CHESAPEAKE BAY—This is a retriever dog, a native American dog, taking its name from the place where it was first bred—the Chesapeake Bay. The story of the origin is not certain, but the probable one is that the dog was bred out of a pair of Newfoundlands taken from a ship that ran ashore along the Maryland line about the year 1807.



The breed has been kept pure and tho not found in large numbers, is especially featured in the northwest-ern states and in Oklahoma.

The color of the dog attracts attention and identifies it; the dead grass shade of coat varies from tan to faded brown. The working qualities are most meritorious, for the dog will swim for hours in icy water seeking game; rough waters attract him. He has a soft mouth for picking up wounded birds and bringing them to his master. The dense coat keeps him warm and his brave heart gives him strength. In disposition, he is not ideal, being morose and biting, but his working qualities compensate perhaps for this.

As he must blend with the surroundings of the winter marshes of dead grass in which he works and as he must suffer cold and wetness, the

color and coat are of the first consideration.

STANDARD OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY DOG—

HEAD—Skull broad and round, with a medium stop; nose medium short-muzzle pointed, but not sharp. Lips thin, not pendulous. Ears small, set well up on head, hanging loosely, and of medium leather; eyes medium large, very clear, yellowish color, and wide apart. **NECK**—Of moderate length, with a strong muscular appearance; tapering to shoulders. **SHOULDERS, CHEST, AND BODY**—Shoulders sloping, and should have full liberty of action, with plenty of power without any restrictions of movement. Chest strong, deep and wide. Barrel round and deep. Body of medium length, neither cobby nor roached, but rather approaching hollowness; flank well tucked up. **BACK, QUARTERS AND STIFLES**—Back quarters should be a trifle higher than shoulders; they should show fully as much power as forequarters. There should be no tendency to weakness in either fore- or hindquarters. **LEGS, ELBOWS, HOCKS, AND FEET**—Legs should be medium length and straight, showing good bone and muscle, with well-webbed hare foot of good size. Toes well rounded and close, pasterns slightly bent, and both pasterns and hocks medium length; the straighter the legs the better. **STERN**—Tail should be medium length, varying from—males 12 inches to 15 inches; medium heavy at base, moderate feathering on stern and tail permissible. **COAT AND TEXTURE**—Coat should be thick and short, nowhere over one and one-half inches long, with a dense, fine, woolly undercoat. Hair on face and legs should be very short and straight, with tendency to wave on the shoulders, near dead grass as possible, varying coat or coat with a tendency to curl not permissible. **COLOR**—Should be as near dead grass as possible, varying from a tan to a faded brown. The dark-brown or liver color is not permissible the dead grass color being correct. A white spot on breast or toes permissible. **WEIGHT**—Males, 65 to 75 pounds; females, 55 to 65 pounds. **HEIGHT**—Males, 23 inches to 26 inches, females, 21 inches to 24 inches. **SYMMETRY AND QUALITY**—The Chesapeake Bay dog should show a bright, happy disposition and an intelligent expression, with general outlines good and denoting a worker.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head, including lips, ears, and eyes 12; neck, 8; shoulders, 10; backquarters and stifles, 12; elbow, legs and feet, 10; stern, 6; symmetry and quality, 10; coat and texture, 13; color, 13; tail, 6. Total—100.

CHICKEN KILLER—Some dogs delight to kill chickens. It is to be remembered that the dog originally

was a hunting and killing animal, in order to maintain existence in the wilds. Feathers and fur still appeal to him.

A dog, especially a puppy, that kills chickens should be punished severely but only when caught in the act of killing or while eating. A whipping once or twice may effect a cure. At times it does not. Then, in event of continued killing, tie the chicken killed securely around his neck and so that it will remain there until decayed. Another method to effect a cure for killing chickens or sucking eggs is to put syrup of ipecac upon the article; this offensive liquid can be secured at any drug store.

Occasionally none of these cures is a cure. In this event, some fanciers resort to the shot-gun cure; the name explains the method.

CHIHUAHUA—This breed of dog has several bids for fame and among them is the pronunciation of its name—she-wah-wah, accented on the middle syllable. The name is taken from the Mexican state to which it is native. It is strictly a native American breed.

Altho there are two types of the breed, namely smooth-haired and long-haired, the smooth-haired is the



type usually seen. The Mexican hairless dog is a different breed.

The Chihuahua is the smallest of the dog family; he is exclusive in choosing whom he likes; he is game for his size but, of course, he need

not be very game for he weighs as little as one and one-half pounds, as much as five pounds.

In the United States, due perhaps to climate, litters are few in size, usually one or two; this condition has kept the breed from becoming popular.

STANDARD OF THE CHIHUAHUA—

WEIGHT—Should run between the limits of two and five pounds with the advantage to the lighter weights. **COAT**—Must be soft, of smooth hair. **COLOR**—May be solid, such as white, parti-color may be brown or tan mixed with white. **BODY**—Should not be cobby. **CARRIAGE**—Should be active and quick. **SKULL**—Should be apple-shaped. **EARS**—Should be large in proportion to other parts of the body and should be held not straight up but in an outward flare. **NOSE**—Should be short and somewhat pointed. **EYES**—Should be large and dark, bright and lively. **TAIL**—Should be moderately long and carried in loop fashion. **BACK**—Slopes down at hindquarters, adding to the desired slender body. **LEGS**—Are slender but well-sinewed. **FEET**—Are small with long nails.

CHOOSING A DOG—(Note—The following article was written expressly for the 1925 North American Almanac, and is reprinted here with special permission).

The proverb gives every dog his day. Today this best friend to man of all the lower creation is exceedingly popular. In city or country, almost every home has its dog, perhaps mongrel, perhaps pedigreed, but whether mutt or blue-ribboner, loved by all from dad down to the kids, because of his loyalty, gratitude and companionship.

Today every day is the dog's day, and leading a dog's life is not exactly what the old adage would have us believe. Dog days come not only in August, but every day of the year. This is as it should be; the dog deserves it. One can learn much from him in the way of virtues. Where else can one purchase a thousand dollars of gratitude for ten cents worth of bones?

AIREDALE—A terrier originated about seventy years ago in the dale (valley) of Aire, England. Lively, affectionate, temperamental. He is a rough and ready chap, not afraid of fight, and wears his heart on his

sleeve. An ideal companion, a fearless hunter, but inclined to be as moody as a red-headed woman.

BEAGLES—Smallest of the hound family, originating in England. He is used chiefly for hunting rabbits and is noted for keen scent and the bell-like melody of his voice.

BLACK-AND-TAN—Also known as rat or Manchester terrier, the latter from place or origin. A very common breed. Smooth, glossy-haired. Usual weight about fifteen pounds. Especially a vermin dog. Keen expression, clean habits and very game.

BOSTON TERRIER—One of the few distinctly American breeds, a cross between the bull terrier and the bulldog, about 1878 in Boston. One of the most popular breeds, often termed the American gentleman. Is intelligent, lively, good-natured. Excellent house dog. Color, brindle with white markings.

BULLDOG—The national breed of England, first used six centuries ago to bait bull in the ring. Today he is beautifully ugly, of wrinkly face, horseshoe chest, mostly head, and just as courageous, good-natured and faithful as he always was. Not vicious.

BULL TERRIER—Two groups—bull terrier, all white, smooth-coated, oblong eyes, a graceful creature; pit bullterrier, a fighting dog, brindle or any other color—usually is matched in the ring.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOG—Only hunting dog of American breeding, originating on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Best of retrievers in the water. Can swim for many miles. Thick, short coat, color of dead grass, varying from tan to faded brown.

CHOW CHOW—From northern China where he serves to draw sledges and as delicious meat steaks. Has a fur-like coat, large expressive head. Can not be lost. Very aloof, not quarrelsome but a good fighter.

COCKER SPANIEL—One of the seven varieties of spaniel, others being water, clumber, sussex, field, English springer and Welsh springer. Cockers are smallest of spaniels, af-

fectionate, of merry disposition, good house dogs. Color may be solid or patchy. Called cocker as used originally to hunt woodcock.

COLLIE—First known in Scotland. Pre-eminently a dog for watching cattle and sheep. Perhaps the best all-around dog as pet, companion and guard. Very intelligent. Does not make friends quickly. Very loyal, and not treacherous. An outdoor dog.

DACHSHUND—A long, low terrier from Germany, where he is the national dog. Used to hunt badger and other underground game. Very powerful. Fierce fighter. Likeable disposition.

ENGLISH SETTER—Handsomest of hunting dogs. Long hair, soft expressive eyes, weight about forty pounds. Usually spotted or patchy in colors. Formerly known also as Laverack or Blue Belton setter. Name originates from his habit of stopping and then setting birds instead of finishing or routing them out of hiding.

FOX TERRIER—Wire-haired and smooth haired. Color black or tan, and white. Plucky little dogs, lively, sociable, good house dogs. Originally used in England to drive the fox out of his hole.

FRENCH BULLDOG—Of French origin, differing from the English bulldog in face and front. Has straight legs and bat ears. A fond friend, likes luxury, does not talk everlastingly like a terrier.

GREAT DANE—Very old breed. Known in ancient Egypt, companion of kings from time immemorial. Strong as a lion, not an easy mixer. Combines grace and power. Colors—brindle, fawn, blue, black, harlequin. Weight one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds.

IRISH SETTER—A bird dog of Irish origin. Appearance much like English setter except color is rich golden chesnut or mahogany red, and the head is not as finely lined. Tail is fringed with long hair or feathering.

IRISH TERRIER—Irish in name, origin and nature; vivacious, daring and intelligent. Red in color. Known as the "dare-devil." Much like the

airedale in appearance but entirely different in origin.

ITALIAN GREYHOUND—An old breed out of the larger greyhound. A docile pet, not aggressive, of pleasant eye and gentle nature, plays with a rabbit instead of killing it. Has a high-stepping walk. Usually fawn colored. Weight about eight pounds.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG—Both ornamental and useful. Retrieves well, herds cattle and sheep. Breed originated about a hundred years ago. Has tail bobbed. Clean, affectionate, intelligent, almost understands human speech. Shaggy, profuse coat.

PEKINGESE—An old Chinese dog, not of spaniel but of pug characteristics. A lap dog, a dog of milady; he loves luxury, is proud and dignified. Massive, broad head, short, flat nose, wrinkled forehead.

POINTER—Hunting dog, originating in Spain. Has short hair, powerful body. Usually liver or lemon and white in color. When near game, he stops suddenly, stands rigid, with tail tense and horizontal.

POLICE—Also known as Alsatian wolfdog after place of origin. Official name is German shepherd dog. Not of wolf descent, altho much like a wolf in color, lines and size. Quick, swift, obedient. His gait is peculiar but graceful. Used primarily as herding dog; very successful in aiding police, but this feature is over-emphasized.

POMERANIAN—From the province of Pomerania, Germany, descended thru the spitz and Eskimo dog. Has a fox-like head, curled tail, and lion's mane. A popular pet dog of hardy constitution and vivacious manner.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND—Called borzoi in native country Russia. Used for racing and wolf hunting, catching wolf just under the ear on the run. Has long nose, silky coat, almond-shaped eyes; of aristocratic appearance. About thirty inches high at shoulder.

SCHIPPERKE—From Flemish Belgium. A black-coated dog with tail entirely cut off, everlastingly curious about all things. Affectionately jeal-

ous. Of musical bark. Weighs about twelve pounds.

SCOTTISH TERRIER—Looks like a Scotchman. Low, long body. Coarse coat of grey or black brindle. Long head. A game little fellow, often called the "die-hard," not emotional, minds his own business. A good hunter for rats, rabbits and retrieving.

SPRINGER SPANIEL—A long-legged, strong, brave hunting dog, springing upon bird and other game when discovering them. Smooth and slightly wavy coat. Weight about forty-five pounds.

ST. BERNARD—Originated from mixture of several breeds by monks of Hospice of Great St. Bernard in Switzerland, and used there to rescue lost travelers in the wintry mountains. Large, or dense coat, usually or orange and white color. Often red-eyed. Very affectionate. Not vicious.

TOY SPANIEL—Once known as King Charles spaniel. Four varieties differing in color—King Charles, black and tan; Prince Charles, white-black-tan; Blenheim, red-white; ruby, ruby red. Have long, silky ears. Weight about ten pounds. Excellent pets, lively, hardy, coaxing and are not noisy.

WHIPPET—A miniature greyhound from northern England. Used now chiefly for straight-racing on two-hundred-yard course. He is keen and companionable. Weight twenty pounds.

CHOREA—This is a disease usually following distemper. It consists of a twitching of the muscles, perhaps of one part of the body, perhaps of all parts. It is essentially a nervous condition and is essentially incurable. A slight attack may not affect the dog much and he may live for years. The chorea cure preparations available should be tried. If the case is a severe one, it is advisable in order to avoid further pain and to avoid annoyance to people who dislike to see the twitching, that the dog be put away with chloroform.

CHOW CHOW—The Arctic gives this breed to the dog world. For more than a century he has been im-

ported to England from China and during the past ten years he has become popular in America.

We hardly know how the word chow came into the English language; during our days in the army we al-



ways were glad to hear the word, especially in the sentence—"it's chow time." Whether the word chow comes from the chow chow we do not know, but we do know that in China, chow comes from the chow chow, as the Chinese consider the meat of a ten months' chow puppy a great delicacy for the table.

In the northern part of China, the chow chow or the chow, as he is called more often, is used as a sled dog, as a hunting dog, and as a herding dog.

As the breed exists today, it is entirely separate from the Esquimaux



dog; nevertheless there likely was once a close relationship. This fact is true of all the dogs of the north; they have the same general characteristics, namely—long, dense coat,



pointed ears, easily placed at attention, sharp expression, and reserved manner.

Some people like chows; some do not. They are a distinctive dog. In appearance they are attractive. The head is the thing in the chow. Color and coat may be much of the chow but the head is more. It is even more of the chow than it is of the bulldog. Give a chow of perfect head the first prize and you can not be much

proud of it, and does not care what anybody else is.

He is aloof, yet not a hermit; he is not quarrelsome but a good fighter. He has cat-like feet, small and round, and stands well on his toes; but he is even more catty than a cat in another respect—he can not be lost; he will find his way back thru miles of country entirely unknown to him. He can not be lost in a crowd.

In this he is certainly an Arctic dog.

He is a watchdog, hearing every sound, and not disturbing the household with barking. A grunt usually expresses his pleasure or dissatisfaction.

The red color is most popular. The blues have not made a strong appeal. A white chow is a curiosity. A fawn is fairly common. But the deep red seems to us to be the best color for the chow, more striking and more fitting to his personality.

There are two varieties of the breed—smooth-coated and coarse-coated. The standard is alike except in the requirement for coat. Few smooth-coated chows are seen.

Perhaps nothing has distinguished the chow in popular thot so much as the fact that he has a black tongue. In this a

is alone among the breeds. His ears should always hold up, his tail be curled over the back.

STANDARD OF THE CHOW.—

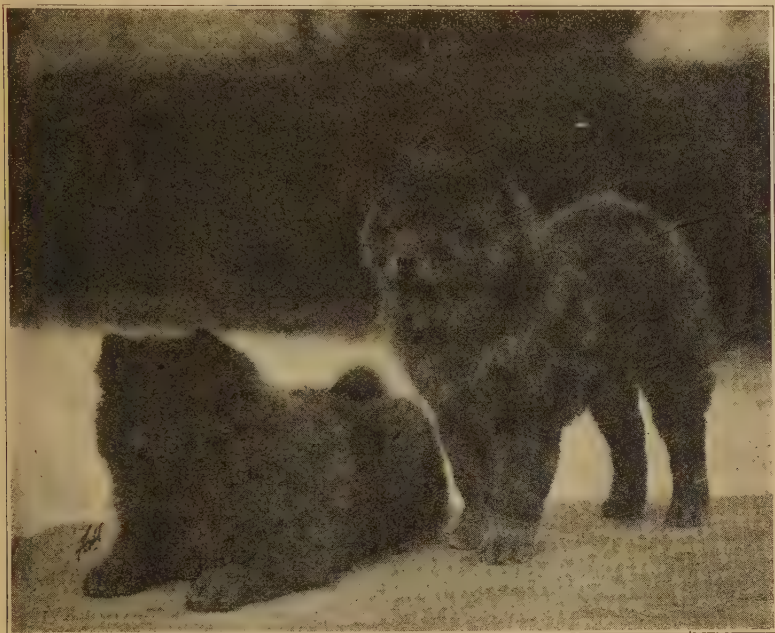
HEAD—Large and massive, with broad, flat skull, well filled under the eyes, moderate stop, proudly carried with characteristic scowl. **MUZZLE**—Short in comparison to length of skull; broad from eyes to end of nose, and of great depth. The lips should be full and overhanging. **TEETH**—Strong and level. **NOSE**—Large, broad and black in color. **TONGUE**—A blue-black. The inside of the mouth should be of the same color. **EYES**—Dark, deep-set, of



mistaken, even though he has only three legs.

No two breeds could be further apart in personalities than the airedale and the chow. The airedale is a rouabout, sociable, making friend with everyone, showing his feelings, either of gaiety or gloom upon the least provocation. The chow holds himself aloof, even from others of his own breed; he knows only one companion, his master. He seems to say by his aloofness that he is a chow,

moderate size, and almond shaped. EARS—Small, pointed, stiffly carried. | which may have solid blue or slate-colored noses.



They should be placed wide apart, on the top of the skull, and set with a slight forward tilt. BODY—Short compact, well-ribbed up, and let down in the flank. NECK—Strong, full set well on the shoulders. SHOULDERS—Muscular, slightly sloping. CHEST—Broad, deep and muscular. BACK—Short, straight and strong. LOINS—Broad, deep, and powerful. TAIL—Tail set well up and carried closely to back, following line of spine at start. FORELEGS—Perfectly straight, with heavy bone and upright pastern. HINDLEGS—Straight hocked, muscular and heavy boned. FEET—Compact, round and catlike. COAT—Abundant, dense, straight, and outstanding; rather coarse in texture with a soft, woolly undercoat. In the smooth-coated variety, the top coat should be about one and a half inches in length. COLOR—Any clear color, solid throughout, or with lighter shadings on ruff, tail and breechings. SIZE Chows should be massive and well proportioned. GENERAL APPEARANCE—Lion-headed, scowling, compact, muscular, short-coupled, dignified and powerful, with heavy off-standing coat. DISQUALIFYING POINTS—Drop ears; tongue red, pink or obviously spotted. Nose—spotted or distinctly other than black, except in blue colored chows,

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS —

Approximately eight hundred clubs, associations and groups are organized in behalf of the dog fancy. Almost every breed has its national specialty club, usually with headquarters in the east, and its lesser specialty clubs in the different sections of the country.

Other clubs are grouped into such divisions as all-breed clubs, show-giving clubs, field trial clubs, and the like. Usually the all-breed clubs are show-giving clubs, organized for a certain city and district, altho each club seeks to secure exhibitors from every section of the country.

Not every club is a member of the chief governing body, the American Kennel Club. Approximately one hundred and twenty-five clubs are members of this central body. Most of the others abide by its decisions and rules, and secure a license for giving a show.

It is well that every fancier join some club for the progressive acts, leading achievements and the improvements in the fancy are done thru the clubs.

CLYDESDALE TERRIER — This is a toy terrier, not recognized by the American Kennel Club. It is very scarce, even in its native Clydesdale, England. The weight should not exceed twelve pounds and the height, seven inches. It is very much like the skye terrier, except that it is smaller and has a steel blue color.

He is a likeable pet, is game and lively. However, he is a difficult dog to breed.

COLLIE — The praises of this breed have been sung many times and always deservedly. Beginning about the year 1880, there was a boom time for collies, especially in England. High prices for dogs sent to America from England were common; sales were made at that time at prices as high as five thousand dollars for a single dog.

His long coat and alert expression have caused some to regard him as the original or most ancient of all dogs. This we doubt, for there is no

process. It is true that his species or the sheepdog is with the Dane,



the greyhound and the bloodhound, the oldest of dogs.

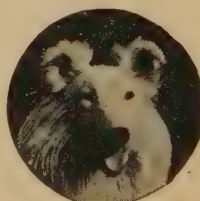
He is essentially a work dog. In the city it seems that he lacks the freedom and the mental opportunity, necessary for the full exercise of his abilities. The fields are his playgrounds. His greatest use has been in herding cattle and sheep and regardless of what has been said about other dogs doing this work well, we think the collie does it best.

The collie usually is the rough-coated variety; the smooth-coated has never been common. The same standard applies to both except in regard to the coat.

The shetland sheepdog is a miniature collie but is a breed of its own and in its own right. The shepherd dog often seen on the American farm especially on the eastern farms, is not related in any way to the German shepherd dog, and is not the



little evidence to indicate that he has come down to us thru the selective



AN ALL-WHITE COLLIE. THE SAME STANDARD APPLIES AS WITH OTHER COLLIES EXCEPT IN COLOR

collie. He is a mongrel but usually a most usable dog.

It is not to be denied that there is a vital difference between the show collie and the work collie. The show collie is a graceful and attractive dog, of fine lines. The pointed muzzle and the short ears are typical of the show collie.

We think that the collie, like the setter has suffered from this divis-



ion. He is not as popular as he was twenty years ago; breeders have been giving their efforts toward winning ribbons rather than toward giving the public a hardy and working dog. However, the organization in 1925 of the National Collie Association for the purposes of emphasizing

the collie as a work and field dog will tend to give the breed more popularity.

The cunning expression of the collie has caused not a few to say unthinkingly that he is treacherous; he is not. Evidence to prove his deceit has never been presented. He does not lavish his affections, preferring to give them to a few. He barks easily but this can be overlooked, for if it is a crime for a dog to bark, then it is time to abolish the ten commandments.

A collie, having a long coat, should not be bathed frequently. Once every two weeks is often enough. But his coat should be combed almost daily with a stiff, coarse comb.

The standard says that color is immaterial in the collie. The sable and white is now most common; usually this is termed brown and white by the ordinary person. The black and white is common in England; in fact, the collie of this color does most of the herding in the hills of Scotland. The blue merle or slate colored collie is a pleasing dog.

THE STANDARD OF THE COLLIE (as adopted by the Collie Club of America)—

HEAD—Skull flat, moderately wide between the ears and gradually tapering to the eyes. There should be but a very slight prominence of the eyebrows and a very slight depression at the stop. The proper width of skull necessarily depends on the combined length of skull and muzzle, for what would be a thick or too broad a skull in one dog is not necessarily so in another of the same actual girth, but better supported by length of muzzle. It must also be considered in conjunction with the size of the dog and should incline to lightness accompanied by cleanliness of outline of cheeks and jaws. A heavy-headed dog lacks the bright, alert and full-of-sense look so much to be desired. On the other hand, the attenuated head is most frequently seen with small terrier eyes, which show no character. Muzzle should be of fair length and tapering to the nose, which should be black; it must not show weakness or appear snipy. The teeth of good size and even. English standard says—"mouth the least bit over shot," but this is by no means desirable, and if at all exaggerated, should be treated as a malformation. **EYES**—There being no "brow" in which to set the eyes, they are necessarily placed obliquely, the upper portion of the muzzle being dropped or chiseled to give them the necessary

forward look out. They should be of medium size, never showing too light in comparison with color or coat nor with a yellow ring. Expression full of intelligence, with a bright and "what is it?" look when on the alert or listening to orders; this is, of course, largely contributed to by throwing up of the ears which accompanies the "qui vive" attitude. EARS—The ears can hardly be too small if carried properly; if too small, they are apt to be thrown quite erect or prick-eared; if too large, they either cannot be properly lifted off the head, or if lifted, they show out of pro-

of fair breadth behind the shoulders, which should have good slope. Loin slightly arched, showing power. LEGS—Forelegs straight and muscular, with a fair amount of bone, the forearms moderately fleshy; pasterns showing a flexibility without weakness; the hind-legs less fleshy, very sinewy, and hocks and stifles well bent. Feet oval in shape, soles well padded and the toes arched close together. TAIL—Moderately long, carried low when the dog is quiet, the end having an upward twist or "swirl," gaily when excited, but not carried over the back. COAT—



portion. When in repose, the ears are folded lengthwise and thrown back into the frill; on the alert they are thrown up and drawn close together on the top of the skull. They should be carried about three-quarters erect. A prick-eared dog should be penalized. So much attention having of late being given to securing very high carriage of ears, it has resulted in reaching the other extreme in some cases, and that is now necessary to guard against. NECK—Should be muscular and of sufficient length to give the dog a fine standing appearance and show the frill, which should be very full. BODY—Rather long, ribs well rounded, chest deep, but

This is a very important point. The coat, except on the head and leg, should be abundant, the outer coat harsh to the touch, the inner soft and furry and very close, so close that it is difficult when parting the hair to see the skin. The mane and frill should be very abundant. The mask or face smooth, the forelegs slightly feathered, the hindlegs below the hocks smooth. Hair on tail very profuse and on the hips long and bushy. COLOR—Immature, though a richly or nicely marked dog has undoubtedly a considerable amount of weight with judges. The black and tan with white frill and collar, or the still more showy sable with

perfect white markings will generally win, other things being equal. **SIZE**—Dogs, about 24 inches at the shoulder; bitches, about 22 inches. Weight, dogs, about 60 pounds; bitches, about 50 pounds. **EXPRESSION**—This is one of the most important points in considering the relative value of collies. "Expression," like the term "character," is difficult to define in words. It is not a fixed point as in color, weight, or height and is something the uninitiated can only properly understand by optical illustration. It is the combined product of the shape of the skull and muzzle, the set, size, shape and color of the eyes and the position and carriage of the ears. **GENERAL CHARACTER**—A lithe, active dog with no useless timber about him, his chest deep, showing strength, his sloping shoulders and well-bent hocks indicating speed, and his face, high intelligence. As a whole, he should present an elegant and pleasing outline, quite distinct from any other breed, and show great strength and activity.

FAULTS—Domed skull; high-peaked occipital bone, heavy pendulous ears or the other extreme; prick ears; short tail or tail curled over the back.

COMMUNICATING IDEAS TO A DOG—When humans converse, they hear one another's voices, and each word apart from the sound, brings a picture to the mind. Whether one hears the word table or sees it in print, the idea is reproduced in the mind.

Not so with the dog. He knows only two chief ideas, namely, approval or disapproval. We have seen persons whip their dogs because the dogs did not do what was commanded; perhaps the master would say in rapid speech, "Now, take that bone and go on down in the basement." To him the command was entirely clear—to the dog it meant nothing.

Dogs try very hard to understand what is said to them. At times they almost weep in despair, we fancy. The fault is not in them but in the giver of the command. The dog judges almost entirely by the tone of the voice. If the tone is kind and approving, he knows that everything is all right; if the tone be rough and scolding, he knows that punishment is just around the corner.

Few dogs wilfully disobey commands. Before a dog is punished for disobedience, the master should be certain that his command is under-

stood fully. The dog of all the lower animals understands most the human mind but there is a vast gap which can be bridged only by kindness and patience.

CONCEPTION, FALSE—Sometime, perhaps three weeks before a bitch is due to whelp, she may become snapping, get an eager appetite, and have enlarging breasts. She may hunt out a place for whelping.

All this occurs even tho she was not bred when in season. But she doesn't whelp. Just before the act should occur, she begins to return to her normal condition. The conception was only seeming.

This seldom occurs with bitches in season for the first time. Bitches that have brot forth litters previously go thru the experience now and then. The conclusion is that a residue from a previous mating has caused the incident or that nature, protesting against a non-breeding, presents the female cells for action but is foiled because the fertilizing male cells, are not present.

COONHOUND—No distinct breed is known as the coonhound and the coonhound is not a distinct breed. A coonhound is a dog, usually a hound, that is especially trained to locate and fight raccoons. This hunting is done usually at night, as the raccoon sleeps in the day and ventures out after sunset.

A well trained coonhound is rare. Few dogs can pick up the cold trail or, after treeing or holding a raccoon, have the persistence to stay there and bark until his master arrives. After the raccoon is shaken from the tree, the coonhound must show himself a good fighter, else lose an eye.

COUGHS—Some coughs are dangerous, some are not. The cough arising from the common cold is slight and humid. If the lungs are affected, the cough is short and supprest. If the real sickness is bronchitis, the cough is hard, dry and often. An asthmatic cough is wheezy, often the announcer of distemper, a peculiar husky, hollow cough.

Upon the first indication of a continued cough, give the dog every attention.

COYOTE (pronounced kye-oh-tee, accented on the second syllable). The coyote is a wolf, known also as the prairie wolf, being the smallest of the species. It inhabits all of the western North America from Mexico to Saskatchewan. It resembles much the jackal found in Europe and northern Africa.

The muzzle is sharp, the face fox-like. The color is usually a dull yel-

lowish gray, with black markings. It does not hunt in droves, usually in pairs. It keeps its mate for life; this loyalty to one wife is common to all wolves.

The coyote is known well to the inhabitants of western United States. At night it fills the air with its cries, not a bark like a dog, not a howl like other wolves, rather a snapping bark.

Few animals can excel it in speed. Usually it is termed a coward but who with feet as fleet, would need to



COURSING WOLFHOUSES USED IN CATCHING
COYOTES IN WESTERN UNITED STATES

fight? Perhaps animals are like humans—they who can't run away must fight and be brave.

The coyote feeds now upon the farmer's poultry, sheep and calves. Civilization has taken away his food to be found in the wild game and so he fights back at the farmer.

These breeds are cropt in America—Boston terrier, bullterrier (both bullterrier and American bullterrier), Manchester terrier, Great Dane, doberman pinscher and the wire-haired pinscher. The boxer, a German dog recognized by the American Kennel Club, has cropt ears. The doberman's



He is sly, shy and slinking; some have been tamed into pets and it is likely that in the course of several cated fully and take their place along cated fully and take their place along with the dog in every way.

CROPPING—The cutting off of the dog's ears is known as cropping. Usually the ear is trimmed on both sides into a triangle so that it is pointed at the tip.

Cropping or trimming of ears should be done not too early, for then the muscles are not strong enough to hold up the ears later. It may be done best at any age from four months to ten months.

The operation should be done only by a veterinarian or by another experienced person. Bandages and fixed frames placed around the ears keep them in shape, prevent infection, and hasten healing.

The object sought in cropping is to give the dog a smart appearance. In the instance of the bullterriers, it was done originally to take away some of the ear that otherwise would be chewed in the fighting with another dog.

ears are not trimmed as narrow as those of the others.

In England, cropping of any breed has been prohibited by the English Kennel Club. Agitation against cropping has been begun in America. The American Veterinary Association and several kennel clubs, among them, the New Haven Kennel Club, and the Shepherd Dog Club of America, have declared for the abolishment of the practice on the ground that it is cruelty and an unnatural act.

CRUELTY—The following article was publisht in Dog World:

"It is not altogether too late to cure your dog of the trait of threatening passersby. However, it may be that this trait will remain with him during the rest of his life time. We suggest that you put a muzzle on him. Whip him severely, very severely several times. This may or may not cure him.

"We also suggest that you walk him thru the crowded streets so that he becomes accustomed to strangers."

The following letter was received by the editor of Dog World:—

"I am the voice of the voiceless,
Thru me the dumb shall speak,
Till the deaf world's ear be made to
hear,
The cry of the wordless weak."

"I wish to protest against the senseless and idiotic advice which I have read in Dog World.

"I would not subscribe to your magazine and will do all that I can to discourage others from purchasing a publication which encourages cruelty



to our dear dumb and helpless friends."

There can not be a truer gauge of civilization than its sensibility to the care of animals. Cruelty to fellow-man or to beast, lowers the doer to the level of the savage and the demon. It is to be observed that in countries where cruelty is common, where the weak and the helpless are cast aside, most of the finer virtues of life, such as sympathy, charity and chivalry, are not to be found.

The fanciers of dogs love dogs. Even the fancier who makes his liv-

ing out of the hobby of dogs must have a sincere care for them, else he could not be successful. Any one who loves dogs does not treat them with cruelty.

We have only commendation for the humane societies; they are doing a noble work. At times the zeal of some of their members exceeds discretion, yet we are inclined to overlook the excess.

However, we understand from the letter that the writer is opposed to any physical punishment of dogs and other animals. This position we can not agree with. At times, even the human being must be reached thru his skin instead of thru his head; the jail must seek to do the work of the book of good counsel.

Surely the physical means is more necessary with the lower animals than with man. They have not a sense of reasoning as well developed as has man. Fear must remain the final argument with them. Our conclusions are founded not only upon theory but also upon practice.

Dog World does not encourage cruelty to animals. It does believe that a whip is needed to reform a dog who everlastingly runs into the street and threatens to bite passers-by.

The loss of her patronage is regretted. Dog World expresses its beliefs openly and fearlessly; it does not care to preach hypocrisy for the sake of securing subscriptions.

CRUSOE'S TRIBUTE TO THE DOG—As old as we are, we had never read Robinson Crusoe until the other day. It pleases us to learn that Crusoe's first companion on the island was a dog. Wherever man has gone on the earth, whether amid the ice of the poles or on desert plains far from civilized communities, always the dog has gone with him.

No tribute of the many to the dog is so simple in its eloquence and yet so praising as this from Defoe's Robinson Crusoe:

".....and as for the dog, he jumped out of the ship of himself and swam on shore to me the day after I went on shore with my first cargo, and

was a trusty servant to me many years; I wanted nothing that he could fetch me, nor any company that he could make up to me—I only wanted to have him talk to me, but that would not do."

CUVIER ON DOGS—"The domestic dog," says Cuvier, "is the most complete, the most singular, and the most useful conquest that man has gained in the animal world. The whole species has become our property; each individual belongs entirely to his master, acquires his disposi-

tion, knows and defends his property and remains attached to him until death; and all this, not through constraint or necessity, but purely by the influences of gratitude and real attachment. The swiftness, the strength, the sharp scent of the dog, have rendered him a powerful ally to man against the lower tribes, and were, perhaps, necessary for the establishment of the dominion of mankind over the whole animal creation. The dog is the only animal which has followed man over the whole earth."



D

DACHSHUND—He is a hound dog, hunting by scent. His work is almost entirely underground, going after game in its hole; thus he might be termed a terrier, which word is from the Latin terra, meaning earth. However, his classification with the hounds likely is more proper. In the variety classes at shows, he is classed as a working dog and not a sporting or terrier dog.

During the world war, the name of the breed in America was changed to badger, but this name went away, along with the war hysteria; the action was reasonable perhaps; nevertheless the fanciers of the breed breathed a sigh of satisfaction when the old name was returned. It is a hard name to be spelled correctly, but it is the best name for the breed.

The breed has not been popular in



His native land is Germany, and there he is the national dog. England has its bulldog and France its poodle. The dachshund is Germany's offering. He gets his name from the dachs, an animal much like our badger, and which is hunted out of its hole by the dachshund.

America; his very short legs and his long body have prevented him from being a favorite. The artist will not find any delight in the build of his body. It is in length two and one-half times the height at shoulder, and is not usually more than two inches above the ground. The Ger-

man shepherd dog has the proportion of about nine for height and ten for length. This comparison of a dog well proportioned, with the dachshund shows how sad a picture for beauty the dachshund presents.

The ability of the dachshund has not been emphasized. He has a most powerful jaw. His teeth are sharp, his claws strong and his legs powerful. For a fighter in the darkness of a narrow hole in the ground and against an animal about to be killed in its own home and fighting for its life, no other breed excels the dachshund.

STANDARD OF THE DACHSHUND
GENERAL APPEARANCE—In general appearance the dachshund is a very long and low dog, with compact and well-muscled body, resting on short slightly crooked forelegs. A long head and ears, with bold and defiant carriage and intelligent expression. **HEAD**—Long, and appearing conical from above, and from a side view, tapering to the point of the muzzle, wedge-shaped. The skull should be broad rather than narrow, to allow plenty of brain room, slightly arched, and fairly straight, without a stop, but not deep or snipy. **EYES**—Medium in size, oval and set obliquely, with very clear, sharp expression and of a dark color, except in the case of the liver and tan when the eyes may be yellow; and in the dapple, when the eyes may be light or "wall-eyed." **NOSE**—Preferably deep black. The flesh-colored and spotted noses are allowable only in the liver and tan and dapple varieties. **EARS**—Set on moderately high, or seen, in profile, above the level of the eyes, well back, flat, not folded, pointed, or narrow, hanging close to the cheeks, very mobile, and when at attention carried with the back of the ear upward and outward. **NECK**—Moderately long, with slightly arched nape, muscular and clean showing no dewlap, and carried well up and forward. **FOREQUARTERS**—His work underground demands strength and compactness, and, therefore, the chest and shoulder regions should be deep, long and wide. The shoulder blade should be long, and set on very sloping, the upper arm of equal length with, and at right angles to, the shoulder blade, strong-boned and well-muscled, and lying close to ribs, but moving freely. The lower arm is slightly bent inwards and the feet should be turned slightly outwards, giving an appearance of "crooked" legs approximately to the cabriole of a chipendale chair. Straight, narrow, short shoulders are always accompanied by straight, short, upper arms, forming an obtuse angle, badly developed brisket

and "keel" or chicken breast, and the upper arm being thrown forward by the weight of the body behind causes the legs to knuckle over at the "knees." Broad, sloping shoulders, on the other hand, ensure soundness of the forelegs and feet. **LEGS AND FEET**—Forelegs very short and strong in bone, slightly bent inwards; seen in profile, moderately straight, and never bending forward or knuckling over. Feet large, round, and strong, with thick pads, compact and well-arched toes, nails strong and black. The dog must stand equally on all parts of the foot. **BODY**—Should be long and muscular, the chest very oval, rather than very narrow and deep, to allow ample room for heart and lungs, hanging low between front legs, the brisket point should be high and very prominent, the ribs well sprung out towards the loins (not flat-sided). Loins short and strong. The line of back only slightly depressed behind shoulders and only slightly arched over loins. The hindquarters should not be higher than the shoulders, thus giving a general appearance of levelness. **HINDQUARTERS**—The rump round, broad, powerfully muscled; hip



bone not too short, but broad and sloping, the upper arms, or thigh, thick, of good length, and jointed at right angles to the hip bone. The lower leg (or second thigh) is, compared with other animals, short, and is set on at right angles to the upper thigh, and is very firmly muscled. The hindlegs are lighter in bone than the front ones, but very strongly muscled, with well-rounded-out buttocks, and the knee joint well developed. Seen from behind, the legs should be wide apart and straight and not cowhocked. The dog should not be higher at the quarters than at shoulder. **STERN**—Set on fairly high, strong at root, and tapering, but not too long. Neither too much curved nor carried too high; well, but not too much feathered; a bushy tail is better than too little hair. **COAT AND SKIN**—Hair short and close as possible, glossy and smooth, but resistant to the touch if stroked the wrong way. The skin tough and elastic, but fitting close to the body. **COLOR**—ONE COLORED—There are several self-colors recognized, including deep red, yellowish red, smutty red. Of these,

the dark, or cherry, red is preferable, and in this color light shadings on any part of the body or head are undesirable. "Black" is rare, and is only a sport from black and tan. **TWO COLORED**—Deep black, brown (liver) or grey, with golden or tan markings (spots) over the eyes at the side of the jaw and lips, inner rim of ears, the breast, inside and back of legs, the feet, and under the tail for about one-third of its length. In the above mentioned colors, white markings are objectionable, the utmost that is allowed being a small spot, or a few hairs, on the chest. **DAPPLED**—A silver grey to almost white foundation color, with dark, irregular spots (small for preference) of dark gray, brown, tan, or black. The general appearance should be a bright, indefinite coloration, which is considered especially useful in a hunting dog. **WEIGHT**—Dogs up to 22 pounds; bitches up to 20 pounds.

DALMATIAN—It hails from Dalmatia near the gulf of Venice. Many call him the coach dog. In England he was and is found often as the guard and watch dog of the stable. He likes horses, and when the coach and horses was a mode of travel, the dalmatian followed his lord's carriage and with his lord's bearing.

He is not a pointer in breed, altho he can be trained to do well the pointer's work in the field; in outline he is much like the pointer and surely should have the pointer head.

The dalmatian is an attractive dog; with him the spot is the thing. We once received a letter wherein we were requested to secure a leopard dog for the writer; he wanted the dalmatian. On the street, in the field, and anywhere, he and his spotted coat attract admiring attention. He keeps his smooth short coat always clean. His build is that of the athlete.

Puppies are born white; the spots come with age. Usually the curled tail of the puppy straightens with its age. The ground color must be white. The spots may be black or liver-colored. But they must be well defined in roundness and should not run into each other.

Much ignorance exists regarding the standard; perhaps this is caused by the present uncommonness of the breed.

As the dog loses much of his wild nature and becomes in demand as a

companion, and as a pleasing fashion, the dalmatian should come back in glory. He belongs to that circle of canine aristocracy of beauty, which include the borzoi, the shepherd, the chow, the setter and the dane. They are the Beau Brummels of the dog world.

STANDARD OF THE DALMATIAN—**GENERAL APPEARANCE**—The dalmatian should represent a strong, muscular, and active dog, symmetrical in outline, and free from coarseness and lumber, capable of great endurance combined with a fair amount of speed. **HEAD**—The head should be of fair length; the skull flat, rather broad between the ears, and moderately well defined at the temples—i.e., exhibiting a moderate amount of stop and not in one straight line from the nose to the occiput bone as required in a bullterrier. It should be entirely free from wrinkle. **MUZZLE**—The muzzle should be long and powerful; the lips clean, fitting the jaws moderately close. **EYES**—The eyes should be set moderately well apart, and of medium size, round, bright, and sparkling, with an intelligent expression, their color greatly depending on the markings of the dog. In the black-spotted variety the



eyes should be dark (black or dark brown), in the liver-spotted variety they should be light (yellow or light brown). **THE RIM AROUND THE EYES**—In the black-spotted variety should be black, in the liver-spotted variety brown—never flesh-colored in either. **EARS**—The ears should be on rather high, of moderate size, rather wide at the base, and gradually tapering to a round point. They should be carried close to the head, be thin and fine in texture, and always spotted—the more profusely the better. **NOSE**—The nose in the black-spotted variety should always be black, in the liver-spotted variety always brown. **NECK AND SHOULDERS**—The neck should be fairly long, nicely arched, light and tapering, and entirely free from throatiness. The shoulders should be moderately oblique, clean, and muscular, denoting speed. **BODY, BACK,**

CHEST AND LOINS—The chest should not be too wide, but very deep and capacious, ribs moderately well sprung, —never rounded like barrel hoops (which would indicate want of speed), the back powerful, loin strong, muscular, and slightly arched. **LEGS AND FEET**—The legs and feet are of great importance. The forelegs should be perfectly straight, strong, and heavy in bone; elbows close to the body; forefeet round, compact with well-arched toes (cat-footed), and round, tough, elastic pads. In the hindlegs the muscles should be clean, though well-defined; the hocks well let down. **NAILS**—The nails in the black-spotted variety should be black and white, in the liver-spotted variety brown and white. **TAIL**—The tail should not be too long, strong at the insertion, and gradually tapering towards the end, free from coarseness. It should not be inserted too low down, but carried with a slight curve upwards, and never curled. It should be spotted, the more profusely the better. **COAT**—The coat should be short, hard, dense and fine, sleek and glossy in appearance, but neither woolly nor silky. **COLOR AND MARKINGS**—These are most important points. The ground color in both varieties should be pure white, very decided, and not intermixed. The color of the spots of the black-spotted variety should be black, the deeper and richer the black the better; in the liver-spotted variety they should be brown. The spots should not intermingle, but be as round and well-defined as possible, the more distinct the better; in size they should be from that of a sixpence to a florin. The spots on head, face, ears, legs, tail, and extremities to be smaller than those on the body. **WEIGHT**—Dogs, 55 pounds; bitches, 50 pounds.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head and eyes, 10; ears, 5; neck and shoulders, 10; body, back, chest and loins, 10; legs and feet, 15; coat, 5; color and markings, 30; tail, 5; size and symmetry, etc., 10. Total—100.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER —

Not one American in a thousand would recognize a dandie dinmont terrier upon seeing it. The breed perhaps is more scarce in America than is any other breed. It is safe to assert that scarce a dozen are registered and certainly a less number shown in the last three years.

The breed made its bid for fame in Sir Walter Scott's novel—"Guy Mannering." The novelist himself fancied the breed and gave it prominence. It may be said to be much like the bedlington terrier, except that it has shorter legs and longer body.

Being a terrier, of course, it is lively, useful and companionable. But there really is nothing outside of the usual terrier qualities for its recommendation. It is a terrier dog and liked by those who own it. This may be said of every dog—that it is liked by its master.

There is a mystery in dog lore which we can not solve. The scarcer is the breed, the longer is the standard. The dandie dinmont terrier, the deerhound and the West Highland White terrier are the scarcest of breeds and have the longest standards.

STANDARD OF THE DANDIE DINMONT (as drawn up by the Dandie Dinmont Club)—

HEAD—Stongly made and large, not out of proportion to the dog's size; the muscles showing extraordinary development, more especially the maxillary. **SKULL**—Broad between the ears, getting gradually less towards the eyes, and measuring about the same from the inner corner of the eyes to back of skull as it does from ear to ear. The forehead well domed. The head is covered with very soft silky hair, which should not be confined to a mere topknot, and the lighter in color and



silkier it is, the better. The cheeks starting from the ears proportionately with the skull, having a gradual taper towards the muzzle, which is deep and strongly made and measures about 3 inches in length, or in proportion to skull as three to five. The muzzle is covered with hair of a little darker shade than the topknot, and of the same texture as the feather of the forelegs. The top of the muzzle is generally bare for about an inch from the black part of the nose, the bareness coming to a point towards the eye, and being about one inch broad at the nose. The nose and inside of mouth black or

dark colored. The teeth very strong, especially the canine, which are of extraordinary size for such a small dog. The canines fit well into each other, so as to give the greatest available holding and punishing power, and the teeth are level in front, the upper ones very slightly overlapping the under ones. **EYES**—Set wide apart, large, full, round, bright, expressive of great determination, intelligence and dignity; set low and prominent in front of the head; color, a rich dark hazel. **EARS**—Pendulous, set well back, wide apart and low on the skull, hanging close to the cheek, with a very slight projection at the base, broad at the junction of the head and tapering almost to a point, the fore-part of the ear tapering very little, the tapering being mostly on the back part, the fore-part of the ear coming almost straight down from its junction with the head to the tip. They should harmonize in color with the body color. In the case of a pepper dog they are covered with a soft, straight, brownish hair (in some cases almost black). In the case of a mustard dog, the hair should be mustard in color, a shade darker than the body, but not black. All should have a thin feather of light hair starting about 2 inches from the tip, and of nearly the same color and texture as the topknot, which gives the ear the appearance of a distinct point. The animal is often one or two years old before the feather is shown. The cartilage and skin of the ear should not be thick, but rather thin. Length of ear, from 3 to 4 inches. **NECK**—Very muscular, well developed, and strong, showing great power of resistance, being well set into the shoulders. **BODY**—Long, short, and flexible; ribs well sprung and round, chest well developed and let well down between the forelegs; the back rather low at the shoulder, having a slight downward curve and a corresponding arch over the loins, with a very slight gradual drop from top of loins to root of tail; both sides of backbone well supplied with muscle. **TAIL**—Rather short, say from 8 to 10 inches, and covered on the upper side with wiry hair of darker color than that of the body, the hair on the under side being lighter in color, and not so wiry, with a nice feather, about 2 inches long, getting shorter as it nears the top; rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about 4 inches then tapering off to a point. It should not be twisted or curled in any way, but should come up with a curve like a scimitar, the tip, when excited, being in a perpendicular line with the root of the tail. It should neither be set on too high nor too low. When not excited it is carried gaily, and a little above the level of the body. **LEGS**—The forelegs short, with immense muscular development and bone, set wide apart, the chest coming well down between them. The feet well formed, and not flat, with very strong brown or

dark-colored claws. Bandy legs and flat feet are objectionable. The hair on the forelegs and feet of a pepper dog should be tan, varying according to the body color from a rich tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are of a darker shade than its head, which is a creamy white. In both colors there is a nice feather, about 2 inches long, rather lighter in color than the hair on the fore-part of the leg. The hind-legs are a little longer than the fore ones, and are set rather wide apart, but not spread out in an unnatural manner, while the feet are much smaller, the thighs are well developed, and the hair of the same color and texture as the fore ones, but having no feather or dew claws; the whole claws should be dark; but the claws of all vary in shade according to the color of the dog's body. **COAT**—This is a very important point; the hair should be about 2 inches long; that from skull to root of tail a mixture of hardish and soft hair, which gives a sort of crisp feel to the hand. The hair should not be wiry; the coat is termed pily or pencilled. The hair on the under part of the body is lighter in color and softer than that on the top. The skin on the belly accords with the color of dog. **COLOR**—The color is pepper or mustard. The pepper ranges from a dark bluish black to a light silver gray, the intermediate shades being preferred, the body color coming well down the shoulder and hips, gradually merging into the leg color. The mustards vary from a reddish brown to a pale fawn, the head being a creamy white, the legs and feet of a shade darker than the head. The claws are dark as in other colors. **SIZE**—The height should be from 8 to 11 inches at the top of the shoulder. Length from top of shoulder to root of tail should not be more than twice the dog's height, but, preferably, 1 or 2 inches less. **WEIGHT**—From 14 pounds to 24 pounds, the best weight as near 18 pounds as possible. These weights are for dogs in good working order.

DEERHOUND—This is the Scottish deerhound and belongs to the general family of coursing hounds—the hounds that hunt by sight rather than by scent. Among them are the Irish wolfhound, whippet, greyhound and Russian wolfhound.

All these breeds are ancient ones. The contest lies between the Great Dane and the greyhound for antiquity; both were the companions of kings; their outlines are found on tombs and unearthed ruins. The sheepdog and the bloodhound should be added to the two in the quest for the oldest of breeds.

The deerhound has almost run his

race, having in Scotland in former days, run many of them after the deer and the wolf. He is found today on a few estates, but unless some one becomes interested greatly in him, and also in the Irish wolfhound, both will be dogs of the past.

The Scottish deerhound and the Irish wolfhound are two present separate breeds springing from one former breed. Their differences have been developed, due to environment. The deerhound is a beautiful animal in appearance, and is graceful and good-natured. They are large dogs, but nevertheless can be adapted to

cidedly to the nose. The muzzle should be pointed, but the teeth and lips level. The head should be long, the skull flat rather than round, with a very slight rise over the eyes, but with nothing approaching a stop. The skull should be coated with moderately long hair which is softer than the rest of the coat. The nose should be black (though in some blue-fawns the color is blue) and slightly aquiline. In the lighter-colored dogs a black muzzle is preferred. There should be a good moustache of rather silky hair, and a fair beard. EARS—The ears should be set on high, and, in repose, folded back like the greyhound's, though raised above the head in excitement without losing the fold, and even, in some cases, semi-erect. A prick ear is bad. A big, thick ear, hanging flat to the head, or heavily



small spaces and to homes.

We should like to see the breed revived and become common in America. Some enterprising fancier will find a ready and profitable market for the puppies; they would prove excellent adornment for the country estates in America, whose number are increasing steadily.

STANDARD OF THE DEERHOUND—

HEAD—The head should be broadest at the ears, tapering slightly to the eyes with the muzzle tapering more de-

coated with long hair, is the worst of faults. The ear should be soft, glossy, and like a mouse's coat to the touch, and the smaller it is, the better. It should have no long coat or long fringe, but there is often a silky, silvery coat on the body of the ear and the tip, whatever the general color, the ears should be black or dark-colored. **NECK AND SHOULDERS**—The neck should be long—that is, of the length that befits the greyhound character of the dog. An over-long neck is not necessary, nor desirable, for the dog is not required to stoop in his work like a greyhound, and it must be remembered that the

mane, which every good specimen should have, detracts from the apparent length of neck. Moreover, a deerhound requires a very strong neck to hold a stag. The nape of the neck should be very prominent where the head is set on, and the throat should be clean-cut at the angle and prominent. The shoulders should be well sloped, the blades well back, with not too much width between them. Loaded and straight shoulders are very bad faults. STERN—Stern should be tolerably long, tapering, and reaching to within 1½ inches of the ground, and about 1½ inches below the hocks—when the dog is still, dropped perfectly straight down, or curved; when in motion it should be curved when excited, in no case to be lifted out of the line of the back. It should be well covered with hair, on the inside thick and wiry, underside longer, and towards the end a slight fringe is not objectionable. A curl or ring tail is very undesirable. EYES—The eyes should be dark; generally they are dark brown or hazel. A very light eye is not liked. The eye is moderately full with a soft look in repose, but a keen, far-away gaze when the dog is aroused. The rims of the eyelids should be black. BODY—The body and general formation is that of a greyhound of larger size and bone. Chest deep rather than broad but not too narrow and flat-sided. The loin well-arched and dropping to the tail. A straight back is not desirable, this formation being unsuitable for going uphill and very unsightly. LEGS AND FEET—The legs should be broad and flat, a good broad forearm and elbow being desirable. Forelegs of course as straight as possible. Feet close and compact, with well-arched toes. The hindquarters dropping and as broad and powerful as possible, the hips being set wide apart. The hindlegs should be well bent at the stifle, with great length from the hip to the hock, which should be broad and flat. Cow hocks, weak pasterns, straight stifles, and splay feet are very bad faults. COAT—The hair on the body, neck and quarters should be harsh and wiry and about 3 inches or 4 inches long; that on the head, breast, and belly much softer. There should be a slight hairy fringe on the inside of the fore and hindlegs, but nothing approaching to the feathering of a collie. The deerhound should be a shaggy hound, but not over coated. A woolly coat is bad. Some good strains have a slight mixture of silky coat with the hard, which is preferable to a woolly coat, but the proper covering is a thick, close-lying, ragged coat, harsh or crisp to the touch. COLOR—Color is much a matter of fancy. But there is no manner of doubt that the dark blue-grey is the most

preferred. Next come the darker and lighter greys or brindles, the darkest being preferably preferred. Yellow and sandy-red or red-fawn, especially with black points—i.e., ears and muzzle—are also in equal estimation, this being the color of the oldest known strains, the McNeil and the Chesthill Menzies. White is condemned by all the old authorities, but a white chest and white toes, occurring as they do in a great many of the darkest-colored dogs, are not so greatly objected to, but the less the better as the deerhound is a self-colored dog. A white blaze on the head or a white collar should entirely dis-



qualify. In other cases, though passable, an attempt should be made to get rid of white markings. The less white the better, but a slight white tip to the stern occurs in the best strains. HEIGHT OF DOGS—From 28 inches to 30 inches, or even more if there be symmetry without coarseness, which, however, is rare. HEIGHT OF BITCHES—From 26 inches upward. There can be no objection to a bitch being large, unless she is too coarse, as even at her greatest height she does not approach that of the dog, and, therefore, could not well be too big for work, as over-big dogs are. Besides, a big bitch is good for breeding and keeping up the size. WEIGHT—From 85 pounds to 105 pounds in dogs; from 65 pounds to 80 pounds in bitches.

DEW CLAWS—Dew claws appear on the inside of both hindlegs of almost all dogs. On the inside of each of the front legs is an extra toe or claw but this is not a dew claw and need not be removed. Dew claws interfere with the movement of the dog.

Dew claws should be taken off when the pups are with the dam, about three days after birth, and this can be easily done with a pair of sharp,

strong scissors. If left until the dog is older, they are liable to bleed profusely, and the pain, of course, is greater. In such case, the wound produced by the excision should be at once well saturated with some soothing lotion. If it is that well to remove the nail only, that can be done by pulling it out with a pair of nippers. The claw should be snipt off close to the leg.

DIARRHEA—This is a frequent movement from the bowels, of a soft, watery mixture. It arises out of indigestion, in turn brot on by improper feeding. Often the cause is from the practice of leaving food standing from one meal to another.

If diarrhea follows distemper, the result is almost always death. Worms may be the cause also. Give a very light laxative. Remove all discharges at once. Keep other dogs away. Sprinkle disinfectant freely. Feed little; avoid the feeding of mushy foods; give dog biscuit or raw chopped meat.

DICTIONARY OF THE DOG—

APPLE-HEADED—Implies that the skull is round instead of flat on the top, as in the toy spaniel and the toy black and tan.

APRON—The frill or long coat below the neck of long-haired dogs.

BABBLER—A dog that barks when he ought to be silent in the chase.

BAT-EARED—Ears held erect like those of the bat. Prominent in the French bulldog.

BLAZE—A white streak up the face.

BRISKET—The lower part of the body in front of the chest and between the arms.

BROKEN-UP FACE—Applied generally to the face of the bulldog, pug, and toy spaniel, and includes the wrinkle, the receding nose, and deep stop.

BRUSH—A name for the tail where it is very bushy, as with the collie and some others.

BUTTERFLY-NOSE—A spotted nose.

BUTTON-EAR—An ear that drops over in front, covering the inner cavity, as in the foxterrier.

CAT-FOOT—A round short foot with high full knuckles.

CHARACTER—Is a word which refers to the showing up of the points in a breed or specimen.

CHEST—The chest of a dog is not what many persons speak of as breast, or chest; it extends beneath him, from the brisket to the belly.

COBBY—Short and compact, well ribbed up.

COMB-FRIDGE—The hair-fringe or dropping hair in the tail of the setter.

CONDITION—Refers to the health, coat, flesh and general spirit of the dog.

COUPLINGS—The body of a dog between the limbs. The term denotes proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as being short or long "in the couplings."

COW-HOCKED—When the hock-joints turn inward too much, and almost touch each other.

DEW-CLAWS—Extra toes or claws found on the hind feet.

DEW-LAP—The loose flabby, pendulous skin in the throat of some dogs.

DISH-FACED—When the nasal bone is flattened in or is higher at the outer end than at the top.

DOCKING—The cutting or shortening of a dog's tail.

DOWN-FACED—When the nasal bone inclines downward towards the point of the nose.

DUDLEY-NOSED—A flesh colored nose.

ELBOW—The joint at the top of the forearm.

ELBOWS-OUT—Having the elbows spread out, as may be seen in the bulldog; like bow-legged men.

FAKING—Changing the appearance of the dog, to cover or improve his defects, as by clipping ears, tail, etc., and staining and dyeing his hair.

FEATHER—Is a term often used to describe the entire coat of hair, or is especially applied to the long hair on any part, as the tail, legs or chest.

FELTED—Applied to the coat when it is matted.

FLAG—The tail, especially of the Newfoundland and setter.

FLEWS—The chaps or overhanging upper lips, as shown in the bloodhound and some other dogs.

FRILL—The projecting fringe of hair on the chest of the collie and sometimes others.

GRIZZLE—An iron-grey color.

HARE-FOOT (Spoon-Foot)—The opposite of a cat-footed dog; a long, narrow foot carried forward.

HARLEQUIN—Mottled, pied, or patchy in color, as in some of the Great Danes.

HAW—The red inside eye lid well displayed in the bloodhound.

HEIGHT OF A DOG—The perpendicular measurement from the top of the shoulder-blade to the ground.

HOCKS—The joints between the pasterns and the upper part of the hind legs.

HUCKLE-BONES—The tops of the hip-joints. The couplings extended from these points to the tops of the shoulders.

KINK TAIL—A tail with a single kink, or a break in it.

KNEE—The joints attaching the fore-pasterns and the forearms.

LEATHER—The skin; generally denotes the skin of the ear.

LEGGY—Comparatively too long in the legs.

LEVEL-JAWED—Term applied to a dog whose teeth meet evenly, and whose jaws are neither over-shot nor under-shot.

LIPPY—A term applied to the hanging lips of dogs where such should not exist.

LUMBER—A superfluity of flesh, heavy and ungainly.

MANE—The feather on the chest of the Blenheim and on the shoulder of the collie and Newfoundland.

MASK—The dark muzzle of the mastiff, and some other breeds.

MERLE—A bluish-grey color with some black intermingled, i.e. marbled.

OCCIPUT—The prominent bone at the top of the skull, which gives the dome shape to the head of the bloodhound. It is from the back of this prominence that the length of the head is measured.

OVERSHOT—Having the front upper teeth projecting over the lower.

PAD—The thickened protuberance on sole of a dog's foot.

PASTER—The lowest section of the leg below the knee, or hock, respectively.

PIG-JAWED—An exaggeration of an over-shot jaw.

PILY—Having a short, wooly coat not usually visible from which comes the long coat covering the first.

RACY—Slight in build, long in the legs, as the greyhound and the whippet.

ROACH BACK—A back that is arched along the spine, and especially towards the hind-quarters.

ROSE EAR—An ear which folds backward, revealing the inner ear, desirable in the bulldog, the greyhound, and the borzoi.

SHOULDER—The region of the shoulder blade, the point from which the height of a dog is measured.

SICKLE HOCKS—When the hind-legs of a dog show a bend at the hock and are well let down, they are said to have sickle hocks. The sickle hock is a merit in the greyhound and the collie, and, indeed, in all dogs in which speed is a desideratum.

SNIPY-JAWED—The dog's muzzle when long, narrow and peaked.

SPREAD—The width between the arms of the bulldog.

SPRING—Round or well-sprung ribs.

STERN—The tail of a sporting dog, particularly of the foxhound.

STIFLE—The joint in a dog's hind-leg next the buttock; corresponding with the knee joint in the human leg.

STOP—The depression just in front of the eyes between the skull proper, and the nasal bone. It is most obvious in the bulldogs, pugs, and short-faced spaniels.

THROATINESS—Applied to the loose skin about the throat where none should exist, as in the pointer.

TIMBER—Bone.

TONGUE—The voice.

TRUE ARM—The upper part of the foreleg, contrasted with the lower, which is also known as the forearm.

TRUE THIGH—The upper part of the hind-leg.

TULIP EAR—An elevated, open ear, as in some of the toy terriers. This ear is not desirable in any variety of the sporting dogs.

UNDERSHOT—With the lower jaw or center teeth projecting beyond the upper.

WHEATEN—A pale, yellowish color.

WRINKLE—The loosely folded skin on the forehead of a bloodhound, St. Bernard or bulldog.

DINGO—He is a native dog of Australia and because he is continually killing the flocks of the farmers, every one hates him. In the course of time he will be exterminated, if he does not change his ways.

He is a wild dog, having no master except nature. Efforts to domesticate him have not been successful.

He is a red-colored, short-coated animal, about twenty-two inches in height. A bushy tail and large, erect ears also distinguish him.

DISINFECTING—Kennels and dogs should be disinfected after any contagious or infectious disease has been suffered. In hot weather and at least twice a year, kennels should be disinfected to keep them in a sanitary condition. For instance, after distemper has passed, a puppy should be isolated for about three weeks and all quarters and food utensils be thoroughly disinfected.

Disinfectants should be strewn or used evenly. A large quantity in one spot and little or none in another accomplishes poor results. Carbolic acid diluted in water is very good. Chloride of lime is a common and effective disinfectant. About eight pounds to a barrel of water is a good proportion. Condy's fluid is non-poisonous and can be used not only for disinfecting but for application to wounds, blisters, bites and the like; every kennel should have a supply of it at all times. Super steam is recommended especially for disinfecting after distemper has been suffered. Almost all of the foregoing can be secured at any drug store.

DISTEMPER—The scourge of the dog fancy is distemper.

The exact nature of the disease is not known, therefore, no sure cure is available; until the cause of the disease is learned, any remedy sold as a sure cure of distemper is sold under a lie.

Funds are being donated at this time to support a committee of scientists in England, who are studying the disease in order to learn the cause and the cure. More of the future of the dog and the fancying of him hangs upon their efforts than most fanciers realize.

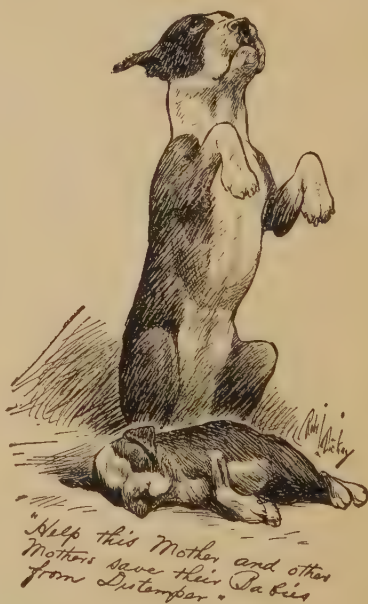
The disease attacks puppies usually. One attack usually gives immunity. A few cases of second attack are known. One breed is as liable to it as any other breed. Convalescence from the disease depends not upon the breed but upon the general health of the dog. It is not necessary that a dog have distemper tho most dogs do suffer it. It is hardly true that mongrels survive in greater number than do pedigreed dogs. Pedigreed dogs are kept usually in company whereas the mongrel usually is the only one dog to share his kennel, home, or other kennel house. Occasionally distemper will work its gravest havoc among pedigreed dogs if it attacks a kennel that is deeply inbred.

The disease comes upon the dog at any time within about seventeen days after contact with the cause. It may come on at any time after twenty-four hours. After a dog has convalesced, the possibility of infection from him continues for perhaps thirty days.

The disease is peculiar in its origin. Dogs not in contact with other dogs become affected. This is true especially in damp, dirty kennels. Usually the disease is communicated from one dog to another. A smell, a close contact to the mouth, is the common means; it may be contracted from drinking and eating utensils, and from the excrement. Persons handling the dog can communicate it.

A short, dry husky cough usually precedes the disease. Appetite ends suddenly. A fever and a warm nose come. The eyes loses its freshness and begins to water. The nose also exudes a watery discharge, often becoming sticky. That the dog is infested with worms and is teething when distemper comes, is not a direct connection with the malady; they chance only to come at the same time.

Distemper may have its seat of



harm in the intestines, or in the chest and lungs or in the head. He will not eat; tho one tempt him with raw eggs. Keep him warm and dry, out of drafts. Some preparations on the market are excellent, not to cure distemper, but to lessen its ravages and to build up the health of the dog. The disease usually leaves its evil mark, perhaps chorea, perhaps bad eye sight, perhaps stiff limbs.

DISTEMPER MUST BE OUTLAWED—Distemper is the scourge of the dog game and in our opinion, the dog fancy has about reached its limit of growth unless a cure is found for the malady.

Some scientists hold that the basis of distemper is a germ, others including the chief English investigators, that the basis of distemper is some other form of organism.

Of course, the usual and only recommendation is to keep dogs in a dry place at all times. Nevertheless, distemper attacks the most sanitary kennels.

The question of serum is almost as perplexing as that between tweedle-dum and tweedledee. Some fanciers defend the use of serum as violently as others oppose the use. Our personal belief is that the use of serum is advisable and that eventually the cure will be by means of serum injections.

The American Distemper Committee of which Chas. H. Tyler, Ames building, Boston, Massachusetts, is secretary, is doing excellent work and should be heartily supported with money contributions and good will.

To make a summary, no sure cure for distemper has been found. The greatest step to find a cure has been the recent organization of a distemper committee in England and in this country to study the disease and to discover a cure.

DISTEMPER, PRACTICAL PLAN TO USE IN FIGHTING—Has distemper visited your kennels recently? Are you wondering when the demon will steal again into your kennels? What will be your feelings when that prize dog of yours is carried away by the scourge? Do you want to know how you can in one act, do a lasting deed of kindness to man's best friend, and at the same time, insure yourself against money loss?

Dog World is seeking to have all dog clubs and all dog magazines begin a five percent campaign against distemper. Those who join it thereby place their names on the Honor Roll for one year to contribute to the fund five percent of the sales price of all dogs sold by them.

This plan is definite, practical and result-getting. Won't you obey that good impulse now and write to Dog World or to your favorite kennel magazine or to the secretary of your dog

club, asking that your name be written on the Honor Roll?

We are glad to publish the following letter from C. H. Tyler, Ames Building, Boston, secretary of the American Distemper Committee:—

"Dear Mr. Judy:—

I am in receipt of a copy of your September issue of the Dog World, and note on page sixteen, your further appeal for contributions to the 'distemper fund,' under the heading of—'Honor Roll,' and I can not begin to thank you for continuing to aid us in this connection. It is just splendid of you to keep our campaign before your public. I will be any correspondence we may have with kennel owners, through this medium.

"With kindest regards, believe me to be,

Very truly yours,

CHARLES H. TYLER, Sec.-Treas.
American Distemper Committee"

DISTEMPER RESEARCH COMMITTEE'S AIM—(a) Artificial cultivation of the virus and its investigation by modern optical and other methods.

(b) The determination of its resistance to temperature, light, moisture, antiseptics, and other agents.

(c) The study of immunity, natural and acquired, in animals.

(d) The study of complications and sequelae of distemper, their cause, and their preventive treatment.

DOG DAYS—The dog has come into his own; he is popular; every day of his life instead of the proverbial one, is his day.

The calendar too has its dog days. We recall them distinctly in our boyhood days, for in these two weeks dogs would go mad and bite everybody, snakes would crowd the swimming holes and a sore wouldn't heal; even a devil's needle would sting with poison and coffee bugs would bite.

These dreaded days are supposed to come in August. Even today and not only among the imagination-loving boys, superstition still clings aplenty to them, so much so that a

dog is not to be blamed for going mad in August.

The days do not really concern the dog any more than do Christmas and New Year. He himself knows nothing about them and we doubt that even a pedigreed dog could enlighten us much.

They had their beginning in that ancient land which loved dogs—Egypt. The prosperity and happiness of Egypt depended upon the whim of the gods, the priests said, but the people knew differently—they knew that it depended upon the kindly Nile overflowing its banks yearly and thereby fertilizing the land for a bounteous harvest of things to eat.

About the time this happened each year, a star, the brightest in the heavens then and now, made its appearance—Sirius, or dog by name. Always it was hailed with joy for its coming heralded the near approach of the Nile's blessing.

Thereafter, Sirius would appear regularly each night, and constantly, never failing, always shining brightly, as tho on guard over the harvests whose coming it had preceded. In token of this, the Egyptians called the star Sirius, meaning dog, which was a compliment to the star, the dog and the Egyptians.

DON'T'S, FIFTY, CONCERNING DOGS—Don't abuse the dog.

DON'T shut the dog outside in cold weather.

DON'T feed him scraps; he should have a regulated diet.

DON'T allow the dog to chill after bathing.

DON'T neglect a cold.

DON'T try all of the neighbor's remedies.

DON'T experiment on sick dogs.

DON'T give a physic to a sick dog without being sure that it is needed.

DON'T give worm medicine to every sick dog.

DON'T neglect loose bowel movements (remember distemper).

DON'T feed soupy or mushy food as a regular diet.

DON'T exercise directly after eating.

DON'T allow strangers to chastise the dog.

DON'T allow the dog to follow a wagon or auto as a means of conditioning unless the training is far advanced.

DON'T kill a dog when it is frothing at the mouth. Give the dog the benefit of the doubt and consult a veterinarian.

DON'T train too speedily a hunting dog. The same applies to conditioning.

DON'T tie the animal up for hours at a time.

DON'T allow dogs to play with strange dogs.

DON'T allow the dog to lie near the radiator in winter time.

DON'T allow vicious dogs to roam the streets unmuzzled.

DON'T give too much exercise in hot weather.

DON'T permit the dog to roam in the neighbor's garbage can.

DON'T neglect to allow the dog a physical examination twice a year.

DON'T breed a female with one of another breed.

DON'T fondle or pet strange dogs.

DON'T give quantities of water to a dog who is vomiting.

DON'T neglect the daily exercise.

DON'T feed the dog from the table.

DON'T allow dogs to sit in chairs.

DON'T take dogs into strange kennels as the danger of disease is too great.

DON'T feed potatoes.

DON'T allow the dog to roam by himself; he should always be within sight of his master.

DON'T beat an animal; a light whipping and shaming is generally sufficient.

DON'T forget to call the humane society if you observe any ill treatment of an animal.

DON'T believe that meat will make a dog mad.

DON'T give castor oil for all forms of constipation.

DON'T neglect skin trouble; it is a dangerous condition.

DON'T allow a seriously injured dog to suffer.

DON'T feed bread nor sweets.

DON'T neglect paying for damages that your dog might have done.

DON'T ever use kerosene for fleas.

DON'T neglect calling a veterinarian for your sick dog as both dog and doctor want to live.

DON'T praise your dog too highly or too often to other dog owners.

DON'T sanction dog fights.

DON'T bathe certain breeds of dogs too frequently.

DON'T attempt to take a bone away from a dog without first calling his attention to the act.

DON'T allow the mother to be with her puppies constantly.

DON'T ship small dogs on long journeys unattended.

DON'T feed your dog fish or fowl bones.

DO'S, FIFTY, CONCERNING DOGS

—Be kind to all animals.

Provide clean and sanitary bedding for the dog.

Allow sunshine.

Furnish a comfortable bed.

Provide cool and fresh drinking water at all times.

Feed the proper food.

Feed regularly.

Allow sufficient exercise.

Give raw chopped beef two times daily, for it is the dog's best natural diet.

Provide milk to drink between meals.

Always furnish a large bone for him to chew on.

Make a pal of your dog.

Bathe the dog occasionally to prevent the customary dog odor.

Comb the hair after bathing.

Watch the dog for symptoms of sickness.

Keep the nails trimmed.

Bathe the toes after exercising.

Remove all foreign bodies from between the toes.

Keep the dog free from fleas.

Allow a shady spot in warm weather in which to lie.

Clip long-haired dogs in the summer.

Train the dog for the leash.

Provide professional treatment for sick animals.

Furnish comfortable and sanitary crates for dogs traveling distances.

Brush the teeth once a week.

Make provision for food and water for animals traveling in crates.

Use non-irritating soaps for the dog's bath.

See that the coat is rinsed thoroly after bathing.

Train the dog to obey.

Use kindness in training.

Allow the dog the companionship of children.

Train the dog to obey one master only.

Care for the dog's teeth.

Take the dog for long walks.

Teach the dog a few tricks.

Train your dog to pose for the ring.

Enter the dog in a show, even tho you may think that he has little chance of winning.

Allow him to go swimming in the summer time.

House break (train) the dog early.

Bathe the eyes frequently, especially after returning from a ride.

Watch the bowel movements for symptoms of sickness.

Train the dog to guard your property.

Keep the dog out of draughts.

Worm the dog at least three times a year.

Allow eggs once a week in place of the meat.

Choose a good home for your dog in the summer while you are on your vacation.

Purchase the yearly dog license early in the spring.

Fasten this tag securely to the collar.

If necessary provide a wire muzzle for the dog.

Provide warm clothing for the dog while outdoor in the winter time.

DREAMING—Dogs do dream. I remember a Lwellyn English setter I once owned, Major Judy by name. He lay before me sound asleep; suddenly he would whine softly, his nose moved, his lips quivered, his breath came fast, and he had located a pheasant.

An airedale whom I knew well, Max Mittelheuser by name, a son of old Abbey King Nobbler was given to much dreaming. While sleeping soundly, he would move all four legs

as tho running, would utter sounds, breath rapidly and occasionally give a short bark. Just as he caught up

to the cat and the cat had turned on him, he would quit his dreaming, and wake up and look ashamed.



E

EATING STONES AND DIRT—Q.

—Could you offer any suggestions as to why my young puppy eats stones and foreign matter and as to whether there is any cure for the same?

A.—The diet is probably at fault, causing this condition. I would suggest placing the puppy on a strictly meat diet consisting of raw chopped beef given three times daily with milk to drink between meals. Also provide a large bone at all times for it to chew on. A teaspoonful of cod liver oil three times daily would be of a benefit.

EATING THE YOUNG—The mind of the lower animal still is largely an unknown thing to the human being. That the mother of the young eats its own children is one of the strange aspects of the life of the lower animal.

Pigs and lions and dogs are given to this habit. We heard of a case recently where a beagle bitch ate her entire litter of six puppies.

A nursing mother will give her life and will rush into any danger, to protect her young. The occasional lapse into eating her own offspring is surely a strange exception.

Observation leads to the conclusion that it is done oftener among the pure blooded dogs, than the mongrels or crossbreeds. It is done usually during the first three or four days after the puppies are whelped. Sometimes only one is eaten, sometimes more than one. A bitch may do it with every litter, but usually the lapse into the habit is occasional; perhaps only one dog of a hundred does it even once.

A handy explanation is that the mother is very nervous, is weakened physically, fears danger, resents in-

terference, and in her dumb way, eats the puppy as the best method of insuring its protection.

Where a bitch is given to the habit, the puppies should not be handled, visitors should be kept away and as little interference done as possible.

ELKHOUND, NORWEGIAN—The elkhound is a northern dog and has the general appearance of Arctic dogs. It possesses a keen scent. The breed dates back to the time of the Vikings. It is an intelligent, brave and hard working dog. The average height is about twenty inches. The head carried high, should be large and square. The expression should be somewhat wolfish, the stop is well defined, the muzzle long, the eyes dark and the ears pointed.

The body build should express endurance and strength. The neck



should be short and thick, the chest and shoulders deep and broad.

Legs should be straight, strong, but of medium length. The tail should be bushy, double twisted and carried at the side.

Coat should be long and deep with a heavy undercoat, but about the head it should be short and smooth.

Color is grizzle in all shades, grizzle brown, black, brown or black. Tan

is rare. White feet and a white patch on the chest are common. The undercoat should always be pale silvery fawn.

ENGLAND, NUMBER OF—England has approximately 250,000 pedigreed dogs. In 1922 there were 1,026 shows held in that country. In America about 400 shows are held annually.

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL—This breed is to be differentiated from the spaniels, for the latter are hunting and field dogs. That he is English and that he is a spaniel are to be denied. Spaniels came from Spain and

Whatever his past has been, his present is a good one. The little fellow is a merry fellow, a toy that at this time is not being valued at his full worth. He was the pet of English royalty and Prince Charles, as King Charles II., especially fancied him. In fact, for a long time he was called Prince Charles spaniel.

There is only one breed of English toy spaniel but there are four varieties. The varieties are based entirely upon color. Sometimes all four varieties are had in the same litter. The King Charles is a shining black with deep mahogany markings. The Prince Charles is a pearly white with



take their name from this fact. The English toy spaniel also came from Spain about four centuries ago. The evidence tends to point to the far east as the place of origin, and from which he was brot to Spain. Perhaps the other spaniels had the same route of origin. But the contour of the toy spaniel's face places him in the class of the pekingese and the pug and the Japanese spaniel, all unquestionably oriental dogs. We still believe the toy spaniel did not come from the same source as the other spaniels, notwithstanding that long ago, the toy had a longer nose and drooping ears.

evenly distributed patches on the body. The Blenheim is red and white. The Ruby is a ruby red.

May we suggest that a cause of the lack of popularity of this breed is due to the existence of the varieties. Scarcely not one of ten professional dog people know the differences between the varieties. There is a kind of helpless ignorance betrayed when the breed is mentioned. The classification gives the impression that the breeding of them is a complex matter. One name and no classification for variety are to be recommended.

STANDARD OF THE ENGLISH TOY SPANIELS—

HEAD—Should be well domed, and in good specimens is absolutely semi-globular, sometimes even extending beyond the half-circle and projecting over the eyes, so as nearly to meet the upturned nose. **EYES**—The eyes are set wide apart, with the eyelids square to the line of the face, not oblique or fox-like. The eyes themselves are large, and dark as possible, so as to be generally considered black, their enormous pupils, which are absolutely of that color increasing the description. There is always a certain amount of weeping shown at the inner angles. This is owing to the defect in the lachrymal duct. **STOP**—The "stop" or hollow between the eyes is well marked, as in the bulldog, or even more so; some good specimens exhibit a hollow deep enough to bury a small marble. **NOSE**—The nose must be short and well turned up between the eyes and with out any indication of artificial displacement afforded by a deviation to either side. The color of the end should be black, and it should be both deep and wide with open nostrils. **JAW**—The muzzle should be square and deep, and the lower jaw wide between the branches, leaving plenty of space for the tongue, and for the attachment of the lower lips, which should completely conceal the teeth. It should also be turned up or "finished," so as to allow of its meeting the end of the upper jaw turned up in a similar way, as above described. **EARS**—The ears must be long, so as to approach the ground. In an average-sized dog they measure 20 inches from tip to tip, and some reach 22 inches, or even a trifle more. They should be set low on the head, hang flat to the sides of the cheeks, and be heavily feathered. In this last respect the King Charles is expected to exceed the Blenheim, and his ears occasionally extend to 24 inches. **SIZE**—The most desirable size is indicated by the accepted weight of from 7 pounds to 10 pounds. **SHAPE**—In compactness of shape these spaniels also rival the pug, but the length of coat adds greatly to the apparent bulk, as the body, when the coat is wetted, looks small in comparison with that dog. Still, it ought to be decidedly "cobby," with strong, stout legs, short broad back and wide chest. The symmetry of the King Charles is of importance, but it is seldom that there is any defect in this respect. **COAT**—The coat should be long, silky, soft and wavy, but not curly. In the Blenheim there should be a profuse mane, extending well down in the front of the chest. The feather should be well displayed on the ears and feet, and in the latter case so thickly as to give the appearance of their being webbed. It is also carried well up the backs of the legs. In the black-and-tan the feather on the ears is very long and profuse, exceeding that of the Blenheim by an inch or more. The feather on the tail (which

is cut to the length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches) should be silky, and from 5 to 6 inches in length, constituting a marked "flag" of a square shape, and not carried above the level of the back. **COLOR**—The color differs with the variety. The black-and-tan is a rich glossy black and deep mahogany tan; tan spots over the eyes, and the usual markings on the muzzle, chest, and legs are also required. The ruby is a rich chesnut red, and is whole-colored. The presence of a few white hairs intermixed with the black on the chest of a black-and-tan, or intermixed with the red on the chest of a ruby spaniel, shall carry weight against a dog, but shall not in itself absolutely disqualify; but a white patch on the chest or white on any other part of a black-and-tan or ruby spaniel shall be a disqualification. The Blenheim must on no account be whole-colored, but should have a ground of pure pearly white, with bright red



chesnut or ruby red markings evenly distributed in large patches. The ears and cheeks should be red, with a blaze of white extending from the nose up the forehead, and ending between the ears in a crescentic curve. In the center of this blaze at the top of the forehead there should be a clear "spot" of red, of the size of a sixpence. Tan ticks on the forelegs and on the white muzzle are desirable. The tri-color should in part have the tan of the black-and-tan, with markings like the Blenheim in black instead of red on a pearly-white background. The ears and under the tail should also be lined with tan. The tri-color has no "spot," that beauty being peculiarly the property of the Blenheim. The all red toy spaniel is known by the name of "ruby spaniel;" the color of the nose is black. The points of the ruby are the same as those of the black-and-tan, differing only in color.

EPITAPH OF DOG—On a monument set up by Thomas Blacklock to a favorite dog were these lines:

I never barked when out of season,
I never bit without a reason,
I ne'er insulted weaker brother,

Nor wronged by force, or fraud, another.

Tho brutes are plac'd a rank below,
Happy for man could he say so.

ESKIMO—The Eskimo dog is a distinct breed and recognized as such by the American Kennel Club. He is seldom seen in England and mostly in America. He is not to be confused with the samoyede and



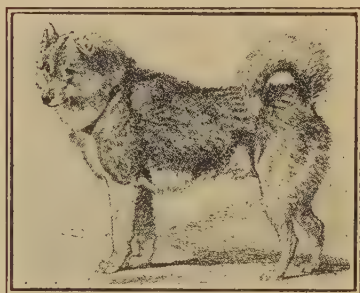
white dog. The husky and the malamute are offspring from the Eskimo dog and wolf. The Eskimo and the samoyede, the husky and the malamute, are used as sled dogs in arctic regions.

The Eskimo is the largest of arctic dogs and more nearly alike to the wolf.

An Eskimo dog should have strong arched neck, broad chest and muscular quarters.

The tail should be long and bushy, carried over the back by the grown dog.

The coat should be dense, hard and deep, especially on the back where it may be from two to four inches in length. There should be a woolly under coat.



The color is the same as the wolf—black, or a rusty black, with a light grayish marking on chest, belly and tail.

The height of the dog should average twenty-two inches at the shoulder. Muzzle should be long and snipey, his ears triangular and erect.

He does not bark, but has a weird wolfish howl. His disposition is brutal and bullying. He likes to steal. He is always fighting for enough food to keep him from starving. He eats anything; he may eat his own harness; a pair of greasy trousers is a luxury.

EXERCISE—Two things concern the dog's health most, his stomach and exercise. Really only one concerns his health. In the woods, he had no dog biscuit and no ground hamburger. His butcher shop was on foot, and he had to run after it speedily, then kill it before it killed him. This was much exercise and so he came to his meal, when he did come to it, with a good appetite. Indiges-

tion is a sin of laziness, and a dog's stomach has suffered most from his close association with man.

Give a dog much exercise. You can scarcely give him too much. Leave him be the judge of that; he will stop when he has had enough; he never takes too much. When he is tired, he will quit; give him a night's rest and he is ready for another tiring-out. Do not exercise him immediately after he has eaten.

To chain a dog is to commit a dozen crimes. Let him run loose. Give him the key to the basement. But exercise indoors is not enough. Dogs know more about the beneficial effects of the sun than do humans. Give him sun and air, grass and ground. His feet aches for contact with Mother Earth.

If he must be kept indoors, take him out twice a day, not on a leash, unless you must use the leash. Most dogs do not need a leash, altho their masters insist that they do. Few dogs need it; if they do, the master is to be condemned for his failure or lack of ability to train the dog to follow him.

If you use a leash, train him to walk on your left and about even with you. Have a ball indoors or out and let him run after it and bring it back to you; make him bring it to you; do not permit him to walk away with it. Give him every occasion for jumping; a jumping dog is in good health. Very big dogs and very small dogs do not need as much exercise as do the dogs of medium size. A whistle, either of your own mouth or made of tin, should be used to call him when he is straying; do not use it needlessly. Give your dog plenty of exercise and don't let him do all the running; you run with him, for tho you run much, he will run three miles to your one and come back less tired than you.

FANCYING DOGS — There is money in dogs. Pedigreed stock is selling at the highest prices of record. Never before have dogs had their day like today.

Breeders and exhibitors of dogs are called fanciers. We like the word.

It denotes a hobby, a recreation, a pleasant sideline; it implies that pleasure, not money, is the chief aim.

We are glad that the dog game is on a business basis. Only by modern methods of management and merchandising could the dog world come to its present prosperous and favorable condition.

But should one include all the items of cost in raising a puppy into doghood or selling it at an early age, we doubt that a banker would be pleased with the figures. One must own a bitch, the bitch must be served, perhaps at a distant place, she must be watched carefully until the pups are whelped, then comes three to four weeks of constant care. Food must be prepared, the puppies attended almost every hour, and noise endured. Household furnishings are attacked by lively puppies, perhaps one or two puppies do not survive the hundred dangers of puppyhood. Then some or all are sold, crated and delivered, and the breeder must not consider matters closed, for sometimes checks are returned "N S F," and sometimes the purchasers refuse to be satisfied.

Add to all these things, an allowance for one's time, and then if you are in the dog game just for the money, file a petition in bankruptcy.

To make money in the dog game, you must be a dog fancier, not a business man dealing in dogs, which is as it should be.

FEEDING — Half a dog's pleasure in life is that of eating and half his health lies in his diet.

The following general observations about feeding are practical and valuable:—

1. Keep the food dish clean; do not permit grease to harden in it. Have a heavy, flat dish, so that it can not be moved about or upset easily.

2. If the dog is suffering from diarrhea, feed him on a raw meat diet, almost exclusively for some time.

3. In case of doubt regarding a dog's diet, feed him little. A short hunger period will prove a tonic to his stomach.

4. Take away all food left uneaten; it should not be left in the dish. Water, however, should be available at all times.

5. Skin diseases often are caused by dieting. First, a laxative, then a short period of starvation, then a change to a diet, principally of meat or dog biscuit is to be recommended as an aid to the care of skin affections.

6. As long as your dog eats heartily, laugh at the veterinarian.

7. When a dog has lost his appetite, refuses to eat, and is ill, feed raw eggs or soft-boiled eggs. Usually a dog will eat this when he will eat nothing else.

8. How often should a dog be fed? A puppy between the ages of six weeks and four months should be fed five times a day; between the ages of four months and eight months, four times a day; between the ages of eight months and fifteen months, three times a day; dogs older than fifteen months should be fed twice a day.

9. When should a dog be fed? Meals should be given at regular intervals, regardless of how many meals are given each day.

A watch dog should not have a heavy meal at night; the best way in which to keep him awake is to keep him a bit hungry. Feed the heavy meal of the day in the evening to a dog disposed to bark at night.

10. How much should be fed to a dog? The amount of food depends on the number of times fed each day, and upon the size of the dog and the amount of exercise he takes.

Toy dogs require very small portions. A toy puppy needs just a bit of food. Puppies of medium size can have for a meat meal, a third of a pound of hamburger; puppies six months old, of medium-sized breeds, can have a half pound for a meat meal. A grown dog of medium or large size should have from a half pound to a pound of meat for the meat meal.

Forty volumes a year are written about feeding the dog. They all are needed, for most dogs are driven to

sickness or death by the kindness of their owners in feeding them too much, too often, or the wrong food.

A dog should be fed on a schedule, for regularity in eating is as beneficial to him as it is to humans. To feed anything to the dog at any time of the day is poor judgment. He must be kept out of the kitchen or out of the dining room during the mealtime, else misplaced kindness will wreck his stomach.

Large-sized dogs should be fed twice a day; eleven o'clock and six o'clock are advisable hours. A watchdog should be fed early in the day, for a full stomach closes his eyes and dulls his ears. Small dogs should be fed three times a day, a little at a time.

When a dog is eating, even tho you are his master and even tho he is a one-man dog, and you are the one-man, do not place your hand or face near his face. It is a poor-spirited dog that will not growl or bite at such time. He is not unlike his ancestors in this regard; they for centuries had only one concern in the wilds, to keep from starving; when they did find something for eating, they did not care to suffer any chance of losing it.

What should a dog eat? Meat still remains the chief and best food for dogs. Not a few of the ailments dogs incur are due to their eating of too much vegetable food. A sick dog can eat nothing more beneficial than meat, raw or cooked, preferably raw. Some vegetables are entirely advisable but a dog can strive on an exclusive meat diet, especially if he has plenty of exercise outdoors. Table scraps are good enough but to give him whatever is remaining, usually means indigestion for him.

Dog biscuit is excellent food. That it is hard is a point in its favor. Some dogs eat mostly the manufactured biscuit and they are not worse for the diet.

Few puppies or dogs will eat biscuit upon first acquaintance. Gradually they learn to eat it and to like it. For puppies, it should be softened with water or milk or broth. A mix-

ture of biscuit and meat is an advisable combination.

Bones are dessert for the dog. They strengthen his teeth, develop his biting power, preserve his gums, and whiten his teeth. Let him chew to his heart's content upon a bone. But do not give him fish or chicken because the thin bones of these meats may stick in his throat.

Remember that as long as a dog eats heartily, he is far from sickness.

The following menus are recommended for dogs:—

These items are not to be fed at any time to any breed—fish bones, chicken bones, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, candy, pastry and sweets.

These items always are excellent food for any dog at any time—meat raw or cooked, dog biscuit, and milk. Raw meat is to be preferred to cooked meat. Liver is not objectionable. Fried foods are not the best. Cooked vegetables should be fed sparingly.

Dog biscuit is a manufactured food, a good food for dogs. Altho it may be used exclusively, it is better that it be supplemented with other foods. It is concentrated food, such as meat, rice, bone, blood, sirup and cereal mixed together and pressed into hard material.

Once a week it is well to add a bit of garlic or onion to the food. Garlic is death to worms and onions are excellent cleanser and tonic for the intestines.

The following is a recommended menu for toy and other small breeds:

Two months to ten months old—feed four or five times daily, just a small handful at a time—any or more than one of the following—raw meat, preferably hamburger, cooked meat, beef broth, boiled rice or suet, crushed dog biscuit, raw eggs, soft-boiled eggs, and milk.

Ten months and older—feed three times daily, about a quarter pound at a meal. Foods as above.

The following is a recommended diet for medium-sized breeds, two months to six months old—feed three or four times daily, about a half

pound at each meal; same as for toy and small dogs, except that puppy biscuit or full-sized biscuit should be fed.

For medium-sized breeds older than ten months—feed two to three times daily, about three-quarters pound each meal. Of course, when feeding dog biscuit, feed less quantities.

For large-sized breeds, two months to ten months old—feed three times daily, about three-quarters pound per meal, foods as stated for medium-sized dogs. For large dogs older than ten months, feed two times daily, a pound per meal or slightly more.

When dogs have much exercise, feed more food. The foregoing menus are based upon ordinary exercise and for healthy dogs.

Puppies are weaned at six weeks. For three weeks thereafter, feed five times daily bread soaked in milk, soft boiled eggs, beef broth, or suet.

FEES OF A. K. C.—The fees for various transactions are as follows:

Registration, each—\$2.00; re-registration (new ownership of dogs, pedigree published in previous volume), each—\$2.00; change of ownership (in current year), each—\$1.00; duplicate certificate of registration—50 cents; certified pedigrees (3 generations), each \$2.00; certified pedigrees (4 generations), each \$5.00; certified winnings (each year's winnings)—50 cents; kennel names (life registration)—\$25.00; kennel names (transfers—life)—\$15.00.

FIELD TRIALS—A field trial is a contest of bird dogs in actual hunting.

The dogs compete in three classes—puppy, derby and all-age. A puppy is a dog not more than a year old, a derby a dog between one and two years old, and an all-age dog, a dog more than two years old.

The four essentials of a good bird dog are—1, bird sense, the ability to locate by scent, to point in the direction of the game, and to hold the pointing until the shot is fired; 2, range, the ability to cover much space in trying to locate the game;

3, speed, doing work quickly and rapidly; 4, endurance, not giving up.

Much training is necessary to develop a good bird dog. One that is well trained will take a large field and run over all of it, but not in haphazard way; he takes one section, then another, then another, until he has covered the space thoroly, usually not covering any space twice.

FIGHTING DOGS—Dogs do fight; so do humans. The best way to get two dogs apart when they are fighting is not to let them get together to start the fight.

A large dog seldom attacks a very small dog. Few males will attack a female. When your dog runs up to another dog, do not call him away quickly, for when he goes from the other dog, the other dog thinks he is a coward and will attack him as he walks away.

Whipping a dog as he is fighting will only excite and encourage him. The quickest way to cause a dog to forego his hold is to choke him with a strap, if one has the opportunity to get the strap or chain around his neck without being bitten. In the turmoil of a fight, a dog unknowingly will bite his master. If both masters are present, each one can lift his own dog by the hindquarters and when both dogs are lifted into the air, the two persons can pull them apart.

The quickest and surest method of separating fighting dogs is that used in pit fighting. When the owner of one of the dogs admits defeat, the referee places a kerchief or cloth about his finger and inserts it in the dog's rectum.

It is true that in some sections of the country, some persons like to see dogs fight and even encourage them to fight.

FIGHTING, PIT OR MATCHED—We like the American bullterrier; we think him a beautiful animal. But he has fallen into evil hands. We are very glad that as long as he is in such bad company the A. K. C. will not recognize his breed.

The American bullterrier is known also as the pit bullterrier, from the fact that he is used for fighting in a

pit or ring. If pit fighting be the badge of bravery, the author is a skunk, a slacker, and a renegade and is ready to surrender his captain's commission in the army.

The following quotation carries its own comments—"I will give you the details of a fight we pulled off on the twenty-seventh of January, between two well-bred American pit bullterriers. The fight was between Phil's Jim, a forty-nine pound buckskin with black muzzle, and Bon's Pilot, a forty-nine pound brindle dog. It was a fight where two good ones met, and lasted one hour and fifty-six minutes; each dog scratched thirty-three times.

"It was finally called a draw on account of darkness. Phil's Jim did most of the fighting from start to finish, but Bon's Pilot was game and would come across every time it was his scratch. Bon's Pilot died at 10:00 p. m., January the twenty-seventh and Phil's Jim died 11:00 a. m., on the twenty-eighth. The fight was under Bowser's rules that calls for scratch and turn.

"When the fight was called a draw, Phil's Jim had Bon's Pilot on the mat with a head down. Both dogs died from over-exertion."

FIRST AID—Give the animal one-half teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonfuls of water, or one or two teaspoons of spirits in the same amount of hot water. Mix one-quarter pound of epsom salts to a quart of very hot water, and soak pieces of gauze in the solution. Keep the solution hot on the stove and bathe the injured limb until it is steaming.

Then wrap gauze, saturated in the solution, around the affected part and cover all with a piece of flannel. As soon as the gauze is cool, soak it in the solution again. This procedure can be carried out for half an hour. This treatment reduces the inflammation around the region of the fracture so that the doctor can set the limb and apply splints and bandage, and the like.

FITS—Fits are common but rarely dangerous; puppies often have them.

Do not run from a dog suffering from fits; he is harmless.

Fits may arise out of various causes—worms, distemper, blood pressure or apoplexy, teething, and the like. Place the dog in a cool dry place if in summer, or in a warm dry place in winter. Reduce the diet and keep him from noise. Usually he will come out of the fit without any particular care given him.

FOREIGN DOGS—The American Kennel Club classifies eight breeds as foreign dogs—boxers, Chinese crested, Eskimo, Mexican hairless, papillon, Norwegian elkhound, owtchar, and sheepdog of the Maremmes.

The basis of this classification is not known. It appears to be one not based upon a logical division. Uncommonness or scarcity can not be the basis, neither can place of origin, for among the seventy-two breeds classed as domestic are some that are very uncommon and some that are native to other countries than America and England.

FOXHARRIERS, AMERICAN—This is a recent breed coming into existence from a cross between the foxhound and the beagle. They are well-eared, run faster than the beagle, hunt most every kind of small game, and stand from sixteen to twenty inches high at the shoulder.

FOXHOUNDS, AMERICAN—This breed of dog is well known to the general public. He is a picture of almost perfect design; like a pointer,



he is a piece of good architecture.

The American foxhound is descended from the English foxhound, hav-

ing been brot to this country in the decades before the Revolutionary war. He is lighter in weight than his English forbears.

The large nostrils, long head, and deep chest are to be greatly desired. A long body is a serious fault.

He is a bundle of excitement when on the chase. A fox within miles will be found by him, of his own maneuvering. But wild foxes are scarce now; he must find other quarry.

In fact, there is much need for a new understanding regarding the foxhound. The beagle, who is a beagle and not a little foxhound, is prospering because his friends have established a definite standard and have put him to practical use. But the hound proper is losing out. The south is his home and the south should save the day for him.

The lines of breeding are becoming corrupted. New breeds such as coonhounds and the like are being featured. We still are waiting for some knowing one to tell us exactly what is a coonhound.

The hound has become a synonym for a dog of little value. "He is just a houn' dog," is the common saying that emphasizes our contention. Unless clearer lines are drawn, the foxhound will lose out and the south will be filled with hounds that will be "just houn's."

STANDARD OF THE FOXHOUND (AMERICAN)—

HEAD—The skull should be fairly long, slightly domed at the occiput, with cranium broad and full. **EARS**—Ears set on moderately low, long, reaching, when drawn out, nearly if not quite, to the end of the nose; fine in texture, fairly broad, with almost entire absence of erectile power, setting close to the head, with the forward edge slightly turned to the cheek; rounded at tip. **EYES**—Eyes large, set well apart, soft and hound-like; expression gentle and pleading; of a brown or hazel color. **MUZZLE**—Muzzle of fair length, straight and square cut, the stop moderately defined. **JAWS**—Level; lips free from flews; nostrils large and open. **DEFECTS**—A very flat skull, narrow across the top; excess of dome; eyes small, sharp, and terrier-like, or prominent and protruding; muzzle long and snipy, cut away decidedly below the eyes, or very short. Roman nosed or upturned, giving a

dish-face expression. Ears short, set on high, or with a tendency to rise above the point of origin. **BODY, NECK AND THROAT**—Neck rising free and light from the shoulders, strong in substance, yet not loaded, of medium length. The throat clean and free from folds of skin; a slight wrinkle below the angle of the jaw, however, may be allowable. Defects—A thick, short, cloddy neck, carried on a line with the top of the shoulders. Throat showing dewlap and folds of skin to a degree termed "throatiness." **SHOULDERS, CHEST AND RIBS**—Shoulders sloping, clean, muscular, not heavy or loaded, conveying the idea of freedom of action with activity and

Out at elbows; knees knuckled over forward or bent backward. Forelegs crooked. Feet long, open, or spreading. **HIPS, THIGHS, HINDLEGS AND FEET**—Hips and thighs—Strong and well muscled, giving abundance of propelling power; stifles strong and well let down; hocks firm, symmetrical, and moderately bent; feet close and firm. Defects—A long tail; teapot curve or inclined forward from propelling power; open feet. Tail—Set moderately high; carried gaily, with slight curve, but not turned forward over the back; it should have a good brush. Defects—A long tail; teapot curve or inclined forward from the root; rat tail with absence of brush. **COAT**—A close, hard, hound



A STRAIN OF FOXHOUNDS KNOWN AS THE BENBOW FOXHOUND

strength. Chest should be deep for lung space, narrower in proportion to depth than the English hound, 28 inches in a 23-inch hound being good. Well sprung ribs; back ribs should extend well back; a three-inch flank allowing springiness. Defects—Straight, upright shoulders; chest proportionately wide or with lack of depth; flat ribs. **BACK AND LOIN**—Back moderately long, muscular and strong. Loin broad and slightly arched. Defects—Very long or swayed or roached back; flat, narrow loin. **FORELEGS AND FEET**—Forelegs—Straight, with fair amount of bone; pasterns short and straight. Feet—Fox-like; pad full and hard; well arched toes; strong nails. Defects—

coat of medium length. Defects—A short, thin coat or of a soft quality. **HEIGHT**—Dogs should not be under 21 nor over 24 inches; bitches should not be under 20 nor over 23 inches, measured across the back at the point of the withers, the dog standing in a natural position with his feet well under him. **COLOR**—Any true hound color. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—A typical hound, solid and strong, with the wear-and-tear look of the dog that can last in the chase and follow his quarry to the death.

SCALE OF POINTS—Skull, 5; ears, 10; eyes, 5; muzzle, 5; neck, 5; chest and shoulders, 15; back, loins and ribs, 15; forelegs, 10; hips, thighs and hind-

legs, 10; feet, 10; coat, 5; stern, 5. Total—100

FOXHOUND, ENGLISH—The foxhound in England has been a well-developed dog, being bred carefully for several centuries and finding his place on the many large English estates, where chasing the fox was and is an important event, both to the society folk who participated and to the one fox who must fight against a hundred hounds, not for fun but for his life.

Foxhounds have great endurance; they are steady runners; they delight in their work of chasing the fox. They tell us of their delight by their deep-sounding bark. A pack of hounds in full chase are an outdoor choir whose music thrills the countryside.

The dog is recognized by almost any one. The clearly defined lines of the body, the square muzzle, the rigid tail, and the spotted body give him identification.

He is not inclined to be active when not in the chase. Rather he is the philosopher sitting by his doorstep smoking his pipe and paying little heed to the world as it goes by. He is not therefore, to be held a lazy dog; it is just his nature.

STANDARD OF THE FOXHOUND (ENGLISH)—

HEAD—Somewhat broad, not peaked like the bloodhound, but long from the apex to the frontal bones, eyebrows very prominent, cheeks cut clean from the eye to the nostril, ears set low and in their natural condition thin and shapely, but not large, nose large, jaw strong and level, and small dewlaps, expression fierce, and with the best often repellent. **EYES**—Very bright and deeply set, full of determination, and with a very steady expression. The look of the foxhound is very remarkable. **NECK**—Should be perfectly clean, no skin ruffle whatever, or neck cloth, as huntsmen call it. The length of neck is of importance, both for stooping and giving an air of majesty. **SHOULDERS**—The blades should be well into the back, and should slant, otherwise be wide and strong, to meet the arms, that should be long and powerful. **LEGS AND FEET**—The bone should be perfectly straight from the arm downward, and descend in the same degree of size to the ankles or, as the saying is, "down to his toes." The knee should be almost flat and level; there should be no curve until coming to the toes, which should be very

strong, round, cat-shaped, and every toe clean set as it were. **FORE-RIBS AND BRISKET**—Deep, fine ribs are very essential, and the brisket should be well below the elbows. **BACK AND LOINS**—Back should be straight. A hollow back offends the eye much, and a roach back worse. The loin wide, back ribs deep and long, a slight prominence over the croup. **QUARTERS AND HOCKS**—The quarters cannot be too long, full, showing a second thigh, and meeting a straight hock low down, the shank bone short, and meeting shapely feet. **COAT**—The coat is hard



hair, but short and smooth, the texture is as stiff as bristles, but beautifully laid. **COLOR**—Belvoir tan, which is brown and black, perfectly intermixed, with white markings of various shapes and sizes. The white should be very opaque and clear. Black and white, with tan markings on head and stifles. Badger pied, a kind of grey and white. Lemon pied, light yellow and white. Hare pied, a darker yellow and white. **STERN**—Long and carried gaily, but not curled; often half white. **HEIGHT**—Dogs from 23½ to 24 inches; bitches from 22 to 22½ inches.

FOX TERRIER—Here is a breed of dog possessing almost all of the virtues of the dog—useful, game, hardy, active, intelligent, and companionable. He is not large enough to ward off powerful intruders, nevertheless, he is an excellent watchdog and vermin killer.

The name indicates the original use—that of seizing foxes underground. The breed dates hardly further back than 1860 and here again is claim that the old English white terrier has given us another modern breed. It appears that wherever there is any doubt regarding the origin of any dog in England during

the nineteenth century, the custom is to blame the breed upon the English white terrier.

There is only one breed of foxterriers, but two varieties of the breed—smooth-coated and wirehaired. Both



THIS IS THE SMOOTH FOX-TERRIER. ALL OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ARE OF THE WIRE.

are judged by the same standard and the difference is only the coat. Show rules require that the best of breed include both varieties.

The coat of both should be hard and wiry; silkiness is a grave fault. But in the wirehaired variety the coat is much longer; however, it should never become too profuse or become wocly. Both varieties may appear in the same litter.

In the show ring, too much attention is given to the grooming, trimming and barbering of the wirehairs.



Weak bone structure and uneven conformation are hidden cleverly. It requires an expert barber to act as a



Thirty years ago the smooths were very popular; today the wires are more popular. The tendency in England just now is to bring the smooth back to popularity. We think that he will regain his one-time pre-eminence.

handler of wirehairs. The smooth has his lines open and plain to all; he can not practice deception. However, the rules permit any sort of ton-sorial artistry with the wires, except the use of rosin to stiffen the coat.

The foxterrier of either variety is a most desirable dog. Always he is active, keen and good-natured. For children there can not be a better dog. Play seems to be his nature and he enters whole-heartedly into the games of children.

ward, close to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head like a foxhound. The jaw, upper and lower, should be strong and muscular; should be of fair punishing strength, but not so in any way to resemble the greyhound or modern English terrier. There should not be so much falling away below the eyes. This part of the head should,



Many of the dogs seen on the stage in trick acts are smooth foxterriers. Only the poodle equals him for cleverness. He is a natural clown; he considers himself very important; he walks about with the air of a detective, a policeman and a general manager combined.

He enters into the moods of the master more quickly and fully than any other breed of dog. Courage is his common trait and for an equal amount of dog flesh, perhaps he has no equal in gameness. He likes to fight larger dogs until they begin fighting him.

THE STANDARD RECOMMENDED BY THE AMERICAN FOXTERRIER CLUB—

HEAD—The skull should be flat and moderately narrow, and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much "stop" should be apparent, but there should be more dip in the profile between the forehead and top jaw than is seen in the case of a greyhound. The cheeks must not be full. The ears should be V shaped and small, of moderate thickness, and drooping for-

ward, however, be moderately chiseled out, so as not to go down in a straight slope like a wedge. The nose, toward which the muzzle must gradually taper, should be black. The eyes and the rims should be dark in color, small and



rather deep set, full of fire, life and intelligence; as nearly as possible circular shape. The teeth should be as nearly as possible together, i.e., the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth. **NECK**—Should be clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair

length, and gradually widening to the shoulders. **SHOULDERS**—Should be long and sloping, well laid back, fine at the points, and clearly cut at the withers. **CHEST**—Deep and not broad. **BACK**—Should be short, straight, and strong, with no appearance of slackness. **LOIN**—Should be very powerful and very slightly arched. The fore ribs should be moderately arched, the back ribs deep, and the dog should be well ribbed up. **HIND QUARTERS**—Should be strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; the thighs long and powerful; hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them like a foxhound, and not straight in the stifle. **STERN**—Should be set on rather high, and carried gaily, but not over the back or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a "pipe-stopper" tail being es-



pecially objectionable. **LEGS**—Viewed in any direction must be straight, showing little or no appearance of ankle in front. They should be strong in bone throughout, short and straight in pastern. Both fore and hind legs should be carried straight forward in traveling, the stifles not turning outward. The elbows should hang perpendicularly to the body, working free of the sides. **FEET**—Should be round, compact, not large; the soles hard and tough; the toes moderately arched, and turned neither in nor out. **COAT**—Should be smooth, flat, but hard, dense, and abundant. The belly and under side of the thighs should not be bare. **COLOR**—White should predominate; brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance. **SYMMETRY, SIZE AND CHARACTER**—The dog must present a generally gay, lively and active appearance; bone and

strength in a small compass are essentials; but this must not be taken to mean that a foxterrier should be cloggy, or in any way coarse—speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the foxhound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy, nor must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly-made hunter, covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back, as before stated. He will then attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of his body. Weight is not a certain criterion of a terrier's fitness for his work—general shape, size and contour are the main points; and if a



dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox up a drain, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so. Though roughly speaking, it may be said that he should not scale over twenty pounds, in show condition.

DISTINCTION FOR WIRE-HAIRED FOXTERRIER—

This variety of the breed should resemble the smooth sort in every respect except the coat which should be broken. The harder and more wiry the texture of the coat is, the better. On no account should the dog look or feel woolly; and there should be no silky hair about the poll or elsewhere. The coat should not be too long, so as to give the dog a shaggy appearance; but, at the same time, it should show a marked and distinct difference all over from the smooth species.

POINTS—

1—Head and ears, 15; 2—neck, 5; 3—shoulders and chest, 15; 4—Back and loin, 10; hind quarters, 5; 6—stern, 5; 7—legs and feet, 20; 8—coat, 10; 9—symmetry and character, 15. Total 100.

DISQUALIFYING POINTS—1—Nose—white, cherry or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colors. 2—Ears—prick, tulip or rose. 3—Mouth—much undershot, or much overshot.

FRENCH BULLDOG—About the year 1850, the English fanciers featured a miniature bulldog as a separate breed. A large number of Eng-



lishmen migrating into northern France about this time took with them their miniature bulldogs. A breeding of these with native French bulldog stock gave the present breed of French bulldog. At times there have been various inter-breedings but the type is well defined at present.

The first distinguishing characteristic of this breed is the bat or tulip ear. Usually he is black in coat. The general build, of course, suggests the bulldog, but there is a great difference in body conformation. The size, color and ears distinguish him easily from the bulldog.

The breed has not made much headway in America, not as much as its merits deserve. Its fanciers are enthusiastic devotees. Perhaps the lack of an authoritative book on the breed may account for the condition of little interest. The recent announcement that a book on the breed is to be published, will increase the interest in the breed. More publicity and more uniformity will benefit the breed.

He is a likeable companion, even foolishly fond in his devotion. Give him luxury and he will obey your every whim. He is keenly alive to what is taking place about him. He likes exercise, warm places and com-

panionship. Distemper seldom attacks him; however, much care is needed in rearing puppies. Dampness and cold are very dangerous to him when young. The mother is not as loving as mothers of other breeds.

STANDARD OF THE FRENCH BULLDOG (as approved by the French Bulldog Club of America)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—The French bulldog shall have the appearance of an active, intelligent, muscular dog of heavy bone, coat, compactly built and of medium or small stature. **PROPORTION AND SYMMETRY**—The points shall be well distributed and bear good relations one to the other, no feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal shall appear deformed or illy proportioned. **IN-**

FLUENCE OF SEX—In comparison of specimens of different sex, due allowance should be made in favor of the bitches, which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same marked degree as do the dogs.

WEIGHT—A light weight class under 22 pounds; heavy weight class, 22 pounds and not over 28 pounds. (The provision of this standard limiting the weight of dogs to 28 pounds shall not apply to dogs that prior to July 1, 1911, won championship points at two or more dog shows held under American Kennel Club license). **HEAD**—The head should be large, square and broad, cranium almost flat. The under jaw large and powerful, deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up. The muzzle should be well laid back and the muscles of the cheek well developed. The stop should be strongly defined, causing a hollow or groove between the eyes and extending up to the forehead. The nose should be extremely short, broad and very deep; nostrils broad and black, with well defined lines between them. (Dish-face undesirable). The nose and flews should be thick, broad, pendant and very deep, hanging over the lower jaw at sides. Tusks



must not show. Front teeth may show slightly. **EYES**—The eyes should be wide apart, set low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible, round

in form, of moderate size, neither sunken nor bulging, and in color dark. No haw and no white of the eyes showing when looking forward. **NECK**—The neck should be thick and well arched, with loose skin at throat. **EARS**—The ears should be hereafter known as the bat ear, broad at the base, elongated, with round top, set high in the head, but not too close together and carried erect with the orifice to the front. The leather of the ear fine and soft. **BODY**—The body should be short and well rounded. The chest broad, deep and full, well ribbed, with the belly tucked up. The back should be a roach back, with a slight fall close behind the shoulders. It should be strong and short, broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins. **LEGS**—The forelegs should be short, stout, straight, and muscular, set wide apart. The hindlegs should be strong and muscular, longer than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders. Hocks well let down. **FEET**—The feet should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short, stubby nails; hindfeet slightly longer than forefeet. **TAIL**—The tail should be either straight or screwed (but not curly), short, hung low, thick root and fine tip, carried low in repose. **COLOR, SKIN AND COAT**—Acceptable colors are—all brindle (dark preferred), and any color except the following, which constitute disqualification—solid black, black and white, black and tan, liver and mouse color. Black as used in the standard means black, without any

trace of brindle). The skin should be soft and loose, especially at head and shoulders, forming wrinkles. Coat moderately fine, brilliant, short and smooth. **DISQUALIFICATIONS**—Other than bat ears; any mutilation; solid black, black and white, black and tan, liver and mouse; eyes of different color; nose other than black; and hare lip.

SCALE OF POINTS—General properties, 20—proportion and symmetry, 5; expression, 5; gait, 4; color, 4; coat, 2. Head—10; skull, 6; cheeks and chops, 2; stop, 5; ears, 8; eyes, 4; wrinkles, 4; nose, 3; jaws, 6; teeth, 2. Body, legs etc.—40; shoulders, 5; back, 5; neck, 4; chest, 3; ribs, 4; brisket, 3; belly, 2; forelegs, 4; hindlegs, 3; feet, 3; tail, 4. Total—100.

FRIENDLY DOG, THE—It was a wise remark of the old shepherd who said to a stranger, "Do anything but make friends with my collie, for if you do, you spoil him."

If he is friendly with his own people and the friends of the family, that should be enough. If he is encouraged to welcome every stranger, he may easily make a mistake when some undesirable intruder appears on the threshold. One of the best characteristics that the companion or dog of the house can possess is that of a whole-hearted devotion to his owners and a refusal to be coaxed and petted by outsiders.



G

GONE TO THE DOGS—They say this country is "going to the dogs." We are glad for this. The country could go to worse things and places. Let it go the dogs; it can learn from them much in the way of such virtues as loyalty, friendship and gratitude.

If the country is going to the dogs, very good—we edit a dog magazine.

GOOD FELLOW, BE A—When you go away on your vacation this summer, and as you think of the good times you expect to enjoy, have a thought for the dog.

Arrange matters with some friend so that your dog will be fed and cared for regularly. Rustling food

and drink, especially in the city, is a hard task for a dog accustomed to be fed by its owner.

GREAT DANE—Coins issued even before the birth of Christ bear the likeness of the Great Dane or boarhound. The wild boar, or wild pig, is an animal whose ferocity and fighting spirit are not known fully to us in America. A dog able to attack and conquer a wild boar needed to be a large, quick powerful dog.

The ears are cropt in Germany and America, but not in England. The general impression the Great Dane gives is one of strength and nobility. No adjective describes the appear-

ance of the dog more fitly than magnificent. It is one of the few instances in dogs and in all other things where great size has been combined neatly with refinement.

The head is a piece of work fit for the sculptor. It should be squareish and clean, the line of the forehead should be parallel with the line of the nose.

Dogs should be at least thirty inches high at shoulder.

Color is a most interesting point. There is the brindle or mahogany brown, fawn, golden tan, black and white, all black, all white, and the spotted or harlequin. In the harlequin the body or foundation color is white, covered with spots not formed evenly but distributed evenly. The harlequin and the all-white are permitted to have a wall or glassy eye, a flesh-colored or spotted nose, and white toe nails.

The Great Dane is a bit temperamental. But any dog of his power is inclined to be so. There is not danger in this usually, for the Dane obeys well his master. However, when a puppy, he should be taught instant and complete obedience; if this is done, and done by an able master, a grown Great Dane is to be recommended as an excellent guard dog, watchdog, and hunter.



Surely, in appearance he is most attractive; we trust that he will flourish long and that the present

tendency to put him in the background will soon be taken away.

STANDARD OF THE GREAT DANE
GENERAL APPEARANCE — The Great Dane is not so heavy or massive



as the mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the greyhound in type. Remarkable in size, and very muscular, strongly tho elegantly built, movements easy and graceful; head and neck carried horizontally with the back, or slightly upward with a slight curl at the extremity. The minimum height and weight of dogs should be 30 inches and 120 pounds; of bitches 28 inches and 100 pounds. **HEAD**—Long, the frontal bones of the forehead very slightly raised and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad. Muzzle broad and strong, and blunt at the point. Cheek muscles well developed. Nose large, bridge well arched. Lips in front perpendicularly blunted, not hang too much over the sides, tho with well-defined folds at the angle of the mouth. The lower jaws slightly projecting about a sixteenth of an inch. Eyes small, round, with sharp expression and deeply set but the wall or china-eye is quite correct in harlequins. Cropping being prohibited in England, the standard calls for small ears carried greyhound fashion, which they seldom are, being commonly held like a terrier's. Here the ears are cropped and not too closely at the butt. The crop is carried pretty high but not attenuated and the ears should be held well up to give smartness to the appearance of the dog. **NECK**—Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap or loose skin about the throat. The junction of head and neck strongly pronounced. **CHEST**—Not too broad and very deep in the brisket. **BACK**—Not too long or short; loin arched and falling in a beautiful line to the insertion of the tail. **TAIL**—Reaching to or just below the hock, strong at the root and ending fine with a slight curve. When excited it becomes more

curved, but in no case should it curve over the back. **BELLY**—Well drawn up. **FOREQUARTERS**—Shoulders set sloping; elbows well under, turned neither inwards nor outwards. **Leg—**



forearm muscular, and with great development of bone, the whole leg strong and quite straight. **HINDQUARTERS**—Muscular thighs; second thighs long and strong, as in the greyhound. Hocks well let down and turning neither in nor out. **FEET**—Large and round, neither turned inward nor outward. Toes well arched and close. Nails strong and curved. **COAT**—Very short, hard and dense, and not much longer on the under part of the tail. **COLOR AND MARKINGS**—The recognized colors are the various shades of grey (commonly termed blue),

red, black, pure white, or white with patches of the above mentioned colors. These colors are sometimes accompanied by markings of a darker tint about the eyes and muzzle and with a line of the same tint (called a trace) along the spine. The above ground colors also appear in the brindles and are also the ground colors of the mottled specimens. In the whole-colored specimens the china or wall-eye but rarely appears, and the nose more or less approaches black, according to the prevailing tint of the dog, and the eyes vary in color also. The mottled specimens have irregular patches or "clouds" upon the above named ground colors; in some instances the clouds or markings being two or more tints. With the mottled specimens the wall or china eye is not uncommon

and the nose is often part colored or wholly flesh colored. On the continent the most fashionable and correct color is considered to be pure white, with black patches; and leading judges and admirers there consider the slate-colored, or blue patches intermixed with the black, as most undesirable.

FAULTS—Too heavy a head, too slightly arched frontal bone, and deep stop or indentation between the eyes; short neck; full dewlap; too narrow or too broad a chest; sunken or hollow, or quite straight back; bent forelegs; overbent fetlocks (knuckling over); twisted feet; spreading toes; too heavy and much bent or too highly carried tail, or with a brush underneath; weak hindquarters, cow hocks, and a general want of muscle.

SCALE OF POINTS—General appearance, 3; condition, 3; activity, 5; head, 15; neck, 5; chest, 3; back, 8; belly, 4; tail, 4; forequarters, 10; hindquarters, 10; feet, 8; coat, 4; height and weight, 13. Total—100.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR HEIGHT—Dogs—30 inches, 0; 31 inches, 2; 32 inches, 4; 33 inches, 6; 34 inches, 9; 35 inches, 13. Bitches—28 inches, 0; 29 inches, 2; 30 inches, 4; 31 inches, 6; 32 inches, 9; 33 inches, 13.

GREATEST GIFT YOU CAN GIVE A BOY—Dogs are doers of good; they build human character; they help humans to be good. A dog admires his master; thinks him the best man in the world, and risks his life to back



up his judgment, and to show gratitude.

This very confidence of the dog tends to make his master try to be worthy of the dog's judgment. Especially this is true with a boy. Give him a dog and watch how he tries to be the lord and hero to the dog. The responsibility weighs upon him; he assumes guardianship of his slave and plays the part of noble owner.

Give your boy a dog. It will do him and the dog good.

GREYHOUND—The appearance of this breed of dog is familiar to almost every one. The bulldog, the col-

His system of attack is like that of all fast-running dogs; he runs alongside his prey and with one swift leap he seizes it by the neck and worries it to death.

A greyhound is not cowardly as many believe; he is not vicious. Because few have seen him in action, his endurance and courage in the field are not known.

His clear body lines are a delight to the artist. A study of them shows that he is built for speed. The arched back, the straight front legs, the narrow body, the powerful hind legs, the straight hocks and the slant of the



lie, the greyhound and the foxterrier perhaps are most easily recognized by the general public.

The greyhound is a most ancient breed. Unearthed ruins show his figure carved on tombs and walls. The fast speed he possesses has given him his standing. He is used to stalk deer, even wolves, and other swift game. Rabbits are an easy victim to his strong, long jaws and his speedy legs.

hindquarters enable a greyhound to leap far and fast and to move with the speed of the wind.

Altho he has a sense of scent, he uses it little; like all other coursing hounds, he hunts chiefly by sight. The great speed lessens the need of a good nose.

STANDARD OF THE GREYHOUND—

HEAD—Long and narrow, slightly wider in skull, allowing for plenty of brain room; lips tight, without any

flew, and eyes bright and intelligent and dark in color. EARS—Small and fine in texture, and semi-pricked. TEETH—Very strong and level, and not decayed nor cankered. NECK—lengthy, without any throatiness, but muscular. SHOULDERS—Placed well back in the body, and fairly muscular, without being loaded. FORELEGS—Perfectly straight, set well into the shoulders, with strong pasterns and toes set well up and close together. BODY—Chest very deep, with fairly well-sprung ribs, muscular back and loins, and well cut up in the flanks. HINDQUARTERS—Wide and well let down, with hocks well bent and close to the ground, with very muscular haunches, showing great propelling power, and tail long and fine and tapering with a slight upward curve. COAT—Fairly fine in texture. WEIGHT—The ideal weight of a dog is from 60 pounds to 65 pounds; of a bitch from 55 pounds to 60 pounds.

GRIFFONS, BRUSSELS—This is a red colored toy dog, of recent origin, perhaps about the year 1860, in the city of Brussels, whence he comes by his name.

The weight varies from five to ten pounds. For the size of the dog he is the most dignified of the canine race; at times his dignity serves mostly for amusement. He is always alert and entertaining. The marvel is that a dog of his attractive personality has not become exceedingly popular in America.



The coat usually is rough, altho the breed permits of a variety of smooth-coated dog. His color and coat remind of the Irish terrier. His turned-up nose suggests the English toy spaniel. His hairy face and mus-

tached lips give him an expression of wisdom. Nose and eyes must be black. In America his tail must not be docked and his ears must not be cropped; in Europe these are shorn from him.

STANDARD OF THE GRIFFONS (Brussels)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—A lady's little dog—intelligent, sprightly, robust, of compact appearance—reminding one of a cob, and captivating the attention by a quasi-human expression. **HEAD**—rounded, furnished with somewhat hard, irregular hairs, longer around the eyes, on the nose and cheeks. **EARS**—Erect when cropped as in Belgium, semi-erect when uncropped. **EYES**—Very large, black, or nearly black; eyelids edged with black, eyelashes long and black, eyebrows covered with hairs, leaving the eye they encircle perfectly uncovered. **NOSE**—Always black, short, surrounded with hair converging upward to meet those which surround the eyes. Very pronounced stop. **LIPS**—Edged with black, furnished with a moustache. A little black in the moustache is not a fault. **CHIN**—Prominent without showing the teeth and edged with a small beard. **CHEST**—Rather wide and deep. **LEGS**—As straight as possible, of medium length. **TAIL**—Erect, and docked to two-thirds. **COLOR**—In the griffons Bruxellois, red; in the griffons Belges, preferably black and tan, but also grey or fawn; in the petit Brabancon, red or black-and-tan. **TEXTURE OF COAT**—Hard and wiry, irregular, rather long and thick. In the Brabancon it is smooth and short. **WEIGHT**—Light weight, 5 pounds maximum; and heavy weight, 9 pounds maximum.

FAULTS—The faults to be avoided are light eyes, silky hair on the head, brown nails, teeth showing, a hanging tongue or a brown nose.

GRIFFONS, WIREHAIRED POINTING—This is an old dog, not the same as the griffon hound of England. He is not well known, altho he is an excellent gun dog.

Not speedy but enduring, he keeps at his work in the field and is dependable. He retrieves game on land or or water and is a better all-round dog for the field than some other breeds. He is distinguished by his coat, which is much like that of pig bristles.

STANDARD OF THE WIRE-HAIRED POINTING GRIFFONS—

HEAD—Big and long; hair rough and thick, not too long, but with mustach and eyebrows well marked; skull not too wide; nose long and square; stop not too pronounced. **EARS**—Medium,

flat, not wrinkled, placed not too low; hair short, slightly mixed with long wire hair. **EYES**—Large, not covered by eyebrows; color, yellow or brown; expression, always intelligent. **NOSE**—Always brown. **NECK**—Fairly long and straight. **CHEST**—Deep, not too wide. **HEIGHT**—Males, 22 to 24 inches; females, 20 to 22 inches. **SHOULDERS**—Fairly long and oblique. **RIBS**—Well arched. **FORELEGS**—Straight and vigorous; hair thick and rough. **HINDLEGS**—Hair thick and rough; thighs long and well muscled; hocks well turned. **BACK**—Vigorous loins, thick and strong. **FEET**—Round and firm; toes well closed. **TAIL**—Carried horizontally, point slightly raised; hair thick but not feathered; docked generally one-third to one-half. **COAT**—Color preferable, steel-gray with liver marking or liver mixed with white or roan; admitted also, white-and-liver and white-and-orange. **HAIR**—Hard and rough, resembling somewhat pig bristles; never curly or woolly; undercoat fine and downy.

GROOMING—This is one of the details of kennel management which is often overlooked, tho it should form a daily part of the work inasmuch as it tends to keep at bay the numerous external parasites and produces a healthy action of the skin.

As to the appliance used this will depend upon the variety of dog kept. Smooth dogs need only rubbing with a bit of rough towelling or a swab of straw; rougher coated ones need brushing, and long coated ones require a comb and brush.

Old hair, which, in such as collies

and St. Bernards, sticks in dead locks among the new, should be carefully removed. How to groom a dog does not seem to be generally understood. It is usual to start with the shoulder and forelegs, and gradually extend to loins and back, finishing with the thighs, stifles, etc.

By the way of imparting a finishing touch to hounds and the like, a wash-leather or a heavy glove may be used. Washing is not often needed—many house dogs are washed too often and with improper soap. A mild soap should be used, and care taken to dry thoroly.

GUN SHYNESS—Almost all dogs at first are in deathly terror when they hear a gun fired. A dog is not to be whipt, but to be sympathised with. Why this fright occurs is uncertain; perhaps, generations of association with the hunter have taught him that the gun means death to some animal, and instinctively he associates himself with the harm done by the gun.

The cure is not difficult. First of all, gain the companionship and confidence of the puppy or dog. Then let him become familiar with the sight of a gun. Later, fire at a distance; then fire closer; gradually fire the gun while the dog is standing by and after it is fired, assure him by word and pat that no harm is intended to him.



H

HARRIERS—The harrier is much like the foxhound, but is not descended from the foxhound; the ancient Greeks used this breed for hunting purposes. In general appearance the harrier and the foxhound are almost alike; the chief difference is in the size. The harrier is not as fast nor as gentle in disposition as the foxhound.

In color, the individual taste governs; the dark coloring is not as popular, however, as the tan, with black and white.

The breed works always in packs



and the individual harrier hardly

plays the part of a companion. Even in England, it is losing its standing and before many years, likely will become extinct. He is suffering the fate of every breed of sullen, unsocial disposition.

STANDARD OF THE HARRIER—**HEIGHT**—May vary from 16 inches to 20 inches. Much **BONE**. Strong **NECK**. Lean **HEAD**. Long **MUZZLE**. Rather short **EARS**. Wide **CHEST**. Front **LEGS** like gun barrels. **HOCKS**—Well let down. **FEET**—Cat-like. **STERN**—Tapering. These are the requirements, although there is no set standard available.

HASH, DOG (FIGURATIVELY)—The dog retains many of his wild ways, among them, that of turning in a circle before lying down. Unlike most other animals, he did not live in a hole in the ground. For protection he sought his lair in the tall grass and here he tramped it down to give him a bed and to enable him to watch intruders.

Your dog may be lost some day. Put your name and address on his collar.

An investment in a puppy for your dog is an investment in boyhood.

A dog twelve years old is as old as a man of seventy. Fifteen years makes a dog a centenarian. The oldest age of a dog is said to be eighteen years. The average age is about ten years.

Remember that your dog can not tell you what he wants; his only vocal cords are a wagging article in the rear, which is the most expressive thing in the world, other than the human voice.

Dogs like sweets but they are harmful. When your dog's nose is dry and hot, he is not well. Fish and chicken bones may stick in his throat. Just as you, he likes clean fresh water several times a day.

HEAT—Bitches are usually in heat twice a year, or twice in twelve months, but this rule is not without exception, for sometimes it only occurs once, and at other times more than twice a year.

The symptoms are a general change of the habit of the animal, and of temper, a savage bitch often becoming docile, and vice versa.

The bitch becomes restless, the external generative organs are swollen and hot, and a discharge of a whitish color is present. Gradually this discharge becomes slightly tinged with blood, and finally blood alone issues from the vulva. The bitch frequently passes water, and in small quantities.

The period of oestrus or heat varies in different individuals, from one week to three weeks. An animal in this condition should be carefully watched; it should not on any account be allowed to enter the water.

When a bitch is more frequently in heat than twice a year she rarely conceives. During the period of heat the food should be light, and bowels kept regular.

One service of the male is enough. Some stud owners give the service on one day, one or more mounts, pass a day and give a second service on the third day. One service is enough; the practice of giving the second service or more than one mount, is merely a means of insuring against failure of the first.

Usually a period of eighteen days covers the time of heat—six days coming, six days on hand and six days going. A difference of opinion exists regarding the best time of service during this period; we think that toward the end of the second six days is the most favorable.

The age at which a bitch should be bred for the first time varies with the breed and the development of the bitch.

If the bitch is immature, the offspring likely will be stunted and the bitch weakened for future use. In the wild state a female dog comes into heat at a later age than the domestic dog.

Our observation is that the offspring of older dogs is usually stronger at birth.

The small breeds as a general rule should not be bred at first season. The second season should be used for the first mating; nor should a bitch be bred every time she comes into heat.

Most bitches reach maturity at from seven to ten months of age. She

comes in season for breeding twice a year.

A male dog should not be used for stud as a rule before the age of fifteen months. Of course, a few services before this age would not do harm.

HOMER AND THE DOGS—We have been reading Howland's translation of book one of Homer's *Iliad*.

In the very fourth line of this great literary masterpiece is found the following reference to dogs:—

"Giving their bodies up to be but the prey of devouring
Dogs and all ravenous birds....."

This was spoken in regard to the results of Achilles' wrath upon his enemies; it implies that attack by dogs was special punishment in Hades.

Line forty-nine runs as follows:—
"Fearful was the twang of his bow,
bright and shining as silver.

First the mules and then the swift
dogs as he sailed with his missiles."

Here the poet is concerned with the acts of the enraged god Apollo upon the Greeks. The god was sending his darts into the camp of the army. The clear implication is, that dogs were used by the Greeks in warfare and an implication somewhat uncertain is, that the dog was the greyhound; information gotten elsewhere tends to show that the greyhound is perhaps the most ancient of breeds; he was swift then as now, likely being used by the ancient armies for carrying messages.

Line one hundred and fifty-nine reads:—

"Win Menalaus, and you yourself
some glory, you dogfaced....."

The epithet dogfaced, is intended as insulting. One fact is certain, that in ancient times, the dog was not regarded highly and that to call a person a dog, was to insult him most stingingly.

This condition is not cause for regret to us. The Bible too, breathes the same spirit of dislike and disgust for the dog. (See article entitled—"Bible And The Dog.")

Homer sang his poems about eight hundred years before the birth of Christ, and the first portions of the Bible were written about the same time. These were ages of darkness for kindly sentiment of the human heart. Mercy, sympathy and philanthropy were virtues heard of but never practiced. Cruelty and insult were common. No great condemnation is to be heaped upon the ancients for this; they did as we ourselves do, they lived according to their understanding and opportunity.

The advancement of civilization can be gauged truly by the treatment of the weak of the human race, and the treatment of the lower animals. Never so much as today has consideration been given to these; the dog and all other animal pets are regarded as possessors of sensibilities, and are gathered into the fold of living things, both great and small, toward which kindness and consideration are due, as members with ourselves of the same great family of the divine Creator.

HOUNDS—The hound family is a large one. They are dogs of the hunt and chase. Two main groups may be made—the coursing group and the scenting group.

The coursing group includes the greyhound and his offspring the whippet, the Irish wolfhound and his close relative the Scottish deerhound, and the Russian wolfhound.

The scenting group, they who hunt chiefly relying upon scent to locate the game, includes the dachshund, the basset hound, the beagle, the foxhound, the harrier, which is an intermediary between the foxhound and the beagle, the otterhound, and the bloodhound. The coonhound, the Walker hound, the July hound and the redbone hound are variations of the foxhound found in southern part of United States.

The long, low-hanging ears, the catlike or round paw, and the unconcerned and somewhat seemingly unfriendly expression of the eyes are hound characteristics.

The usual hound colors are black and white, liver and white, lemon and



white, tan or brown and white, all red, all black, at times three of the foregoing colors.

HOUSE MANNERS—A dog is a native of the woods and fields and being one of the lower animals, is not always mindful of the etiquette of modern society. This is particularly true of puppies until about the age of five months. They seldom become ladies and gentlemen in the house until that age.

The puppy is to be instructed rather than condemned for paying heed to the necessities of nature without paying heed to the place where he does so. The human puppy, that is, the infant, requires three or four times as many months; therefore, the bad manners of the puppy are not to be condemned too harshly.

Every dog fancier has his own method of teaching house manners to a

puppy. The inexperienced owner of a puppy is inclined at times to give up in despair. Lectures, harangues and shaming conversations seem to be a matter for laughter to puppy. A cat will endeavor to claw a place in a two-inch board wherein to hide the evidence but a dog chooses the best rug and then laughs in the face of the would-be chastiser.

But there is hope. The instruction should begin just as soon as the puppy is weaned. Place a box or sheet of paper in a corner. Take the puppy there several times a day, especially after feeding. The puppy should be taken out three or four times a day for a walk or put outside the house three or four times a day.

The walk should be taken at about the same hour each day and along the same route. Routine and familiarity are great aids.

When the crime has been committed inside the house, do not whip the puppy unless he has been caught in the act. He has no memory and two minutes later, he can not connect a whipping with his crime. If he is caught in the act, a whipping, a push of the nose into the scene of the crime, and a shaming talk, followed at once by a hurried expressage of him to his corner or outside the house should take place.

One more thing is needed, to wit, several warehouses filled with patience, persistence and optimism. The puppy illustrates well the fundamental principle of instruction known as repetition.

His nose placed in close contact with the exact spot where the crime was perpetrated, is an aid. Dogs, contrary to the belief of many persons, are clean in regard to urine and excrement. They are slow to soil their bed. If a dog kept in a kennel soils his bed, place his food on the soiled parts and at last he will be starved into better manners.

To make a summary—arrange a routine for the puppy, follow it strictly, use lots of patience, never despair, for eventually every dog becomes a gentleman, which can not be said of the human race.

HUNTING DOG—Almost all dogs hunt and like to hunt game. The term hunting dog is not to be used, for it is too wide in meaning to be desirable.

A bird dog, a gun dog, a field dog, are hunting dogs. A gun dog is a dog used alongside the gun in hunting. A bird dog is a hunting dog used

in the hunting of flying game. A field dog is a bird dog, as the term commonly is used.

The shooting dog has a more limited meaning, being about like that of bird dog; it refers to the dogs that are shot over, that is, they locate the game, then the master behind them, fires at the game.



I

INNOCULATING FOR DISTEMPER

—I would advise inoculating against distemper, for I believe that it is the advisable thing to do in all young dogs. Most every veterinarian has his own method of doing this work, but personally I believe in three treatments, five days apart.

For diet, give the pup raw chopped beef at least three times a day with milk to drink between meals. Also provide a raw and large bone for the dog to chew on. If the puppy seems under-nourished, give one teaspoonful of cod liver oil morning and evening.

INSURANCE—The insurance of dogs has become a business and numerous concerns have sprung up in the past few years, offering to write the insurance.

At best, this sort of practice requires sound business judgment, conservatism and honesty.

A note of warning is sounded. Some of these companies are not reputable; they refuse to pay policies; they hide behind alleged conditions in the contract; they are welchers.

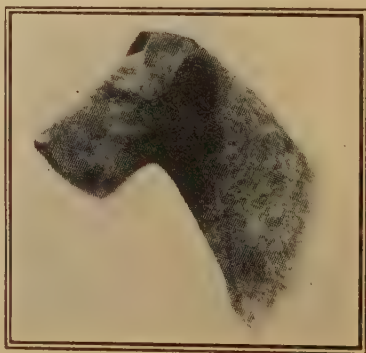
The many chances of death a dog takes causes dog insurance to be costly. The average cost is about ten dollars per year per hundred dollars of valuation. Most firms will not insure dogs younger than six months or older than six years. Some exclude claims on account of theft of dog.

INVESTMENT, THE DOG AS AN

—You will never find a better investment than a dog. For the entire period of his life, which averages about twelve years, he will give you loyalty,

friendship and service such as you can not purchase elsewhere. On your automobile he is better than a safety lock. In your home he is worth a reduction of ten per cent in your burglary insurance, allowed by several insurance companies. As a play mate for your children, he will be teacher and will cause your boy to play the master and be worthy of the confidence the dog places in him. An investment in a puppy is an investment in boyhood.

IRISH TERRIER—To arouse the anger of a fancier of this breed, say to him that an Irish terrier looks like an airedale. An Irish terrier is smaller than an airedale, but there are sharper and better distinctions.



He has an expression, a daring eye, unlike any other breed. His head is long and the skull is flat and narrow between the ears, with little or no stop in the muzzle. Nor is his

body of the cobby type sought for in most other terriers.

The Irish terrier is essentially an Irish dog in origin. The type has changed considerably. Today the square-muzzled dog is not desired. Further, the heavy or over-sized dog is not desired. Here the fanciers of the breed made a grave mistake a number of years ago; the Irish terrier is nothing if not kept within the weight limits, about twenty-four pounds maximum. He loses his quick and easy straight gate, his symmetry and his essential racing outline, if he is overweight.

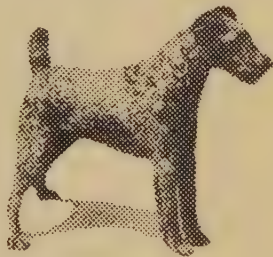
He is whole-colored; spots are entirely out of order. However, on almost all dogs that are self-colored or whole-colored, a spark of white strangely makes its appearance on the chest and often on the feet. The spot is objectionable of course in measuring up to the standard. The chief shades of red allowable in Irish terriers are bright, wheaten and yellow.

He is termed the dare-devil for his gameness; yet he is not surly or snappish. He, however, will rush in where other dogs hesitate. In a fight he is all fight, bristle, bite and pluck. He likes a fight, it is true, and needs little invitation to throw off his coat. But when not in line of warfare, he is a care-free, endearing dog.

STANDARD OF THE IRISH TERRIER (As recommended by the Irish Terrier Club of America).—

HEAD—Long; skull flat and rather narrow between ears, getting slightly narrower towards the eye; free from wrinkle, stop hardly visible, except in profile. The jaw must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of a good punishing length. There should be a slight falling away below the eye, so as not to have a greyhound appearance. Hair on face of same description as on body, but short (about a quarter of an inch long), in appearance almost smooth and straight; a slight beard is the only longish hair (and it is long only in comparison with the rest) that is permissible, and that is characteristic. **TEETH**—Should be strong and level. **LIPS**—Not so tight as a bullterrier's, but well-fitting, showing through the hair their black lining. **NOSE**—Must be black. **EYES**—A dark hazel, small, not prominent, and full of life, fire and intelligence. **EARS**—Small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well on the head, and dropping for-

ward closely to the cheek. The ear must be free of fringe, and the hair thereon shorter and darker in color than the body. No cropped Irish terrier, born since March 1, 1897, can compete for any prizes offered by the club. **NECK**—Should be of fair length, and gradually widening toward the shoulders, well carried and free of throatiness. There is generally a slight sort of frill visible at each side of the neck, running nearly to the corner of the ear. **SHOULDERS AND CHEST**—Shoulders must be fine, long and sloping well into the back; the chest deep and muscular, but neither full nor wide. **BACK AND LOIN**—Body moderately long; should be strong and straight, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad and powerful and slightly arched; ribs fairly sprung, rather deep than round, and well-ribbed back. **HINDQUARTERS**—Should be strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stifles moderately bent. **STERN**—Generally docked; should be free of fringe or feather, but well covered with rough hair, set on pretty high, carried gaily, but not over the back or curled. **FEET**



AND LEGS—Feet should be strong, tolerably round and moderately small; toes arched and neither turned out nor in; black toenails are most desirable. Legs, moderately long, well set from the shoulders; perfectly straight with plenty of bone and muscle; the elbows working freely clear of the sides; pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable. Both fore and hind legs should be moved straight forward when traveling, the stifles not turned outward, the legs free of feather and covered like the head with as hard a texture of coat as body, but not so long. **COAT**—Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, particularly in the hindquarters, straight and flat, no shagginess and free of lock or curl. **COLOR**—Should be "whole colored," the most preferable being bright red, red, wheaten or yellow red. White sometimes appears on chest and feet; it is more objectionable on the latter than on the chest, as a speck of white on chest is frequently to be seen in all self-colored breeds. **SIZE AND SYMMETRY**—The most desirable weight in

show condition is, for a dog, 24 pounds, and for a bitch, 22 pounds. The dog must present an active, lively, lithe and wiry appearance; lots of substance, at the same time free of clumsiness, as speed and endurance, as well as power, are very essential. They must be neither "cloddy nor cobby," but should be framed on "lines of speed," showing a graceful "racing outline." **TEMPERAMENT**—Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish terrier, as a breed, is an exception, being remarkably good-tempered, notably so with mankind, it being admitted, however, that he is perhaps a little too ready to resent interference on the part of other dogs. There is a heedless, reckless pluck about the Irish terrier which is characteristic and, coupled with the headlong dash, blind to all consequences, with which he rushes at his adversary, has earned for the breed the proud epithet of "the dare-devils." When "off-duty" they are characterized by a quiet, careless-loving appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their master's hands, it is difficult to realize that on occasion, at the "set-on," they can prove they have the courage of a lion, and will fight on to the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion to, and have been shown to track their masters almost incredible distances.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING IRISH TERRIERS—**POSITIVE POINTS**—head, ear and expression, 20; legs and feet, 15; neck, 5; shoulders and chest, 10; back and loin, 5; hindquarters and stern, 10; coat, 15; color, 10; size and symmetry, 10; total—100. **NEGATIVE POINTS**—white nails, toes and feet, 10; much white on chest, 10; dark shadings on face, 5; mouth undershot or cankered 10; coat shaggy, curly or soft, 10; uneven in color, 5; total—50.

ITALIAN GREYHOUND—This is a toy dog, not common. His name comes from his place of origin and breed of origin. The greyhound proper is his ancestor.

Always there is the tendency to establish a miniature of almost anything. For every species of large size, soon a toy species makes its appearance. The human race is a child at heart, demanding its toys, even in the lower animals.

The Italian greyhound has a peculiar, free high step, a satin glossy coat and large, expressive eyes. Like the greyhound, his lines of body are clear and pleasing.

The breed is marked for its docility, having no desire to kill or to bite. He plays with a rabbit instead of

chasing it. However, altho disliking activity, he is not a dog as delicate as ordinarily supposed; he lives usually to an old age.

The typical arch of loin for the greyhound is to be demanded in this breed.

The Italian greyhound like his relatives, the greyhound and the whippet, has an expression not altogether friendly. The expression is only seeming, for these dogs are not vicious. Nor are they cowardly as some rumor has it. The greyhound has powerful jaws and has been used for coursing wolves; he is courage itself when necessity demands.

STANDARD OF THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—A miniature English greyhound, more slender in all proportions, and of ideal elegance and grace in shape, symmetry and action. **HEAD**—Skull long, flat and narrow. Muzzle very fine. Nose dark in color. Ears rose shaped, placed well back, soft and delicate, and should touch or nearly touch behind the head. Eyes large, bright and full of expression. **BODY**—Neck long and gracefully arched. Shoulders long and sloping. Back curved and drooping at the quarters. **LEGS AND FEET**—Forelegs



straight, well set under the shoulders; fine pasterns; small delicate bone. Hindlegs, hocks well let down; thighs muscular. Feet long—hare foot. **TAIL, COAT AND COLOR**—Tail rather long and with low carriage. Skin fine and supple. Hair thin and glossy like satin. Preferably self-colored. The color most prized is golden fawn, but all shades of fawn—red, mouse, cream and white—are recognized. Blacks, brindles and pied are considered less desirable. **ACTION**—High stepping and free. **WEIGHT**—Two classes, one of 8 pounds and under; the other over 8 pounds.

J

JAPANESE SPANIEL—This is a toy dog, a native of Japan, looking much like the English toy spaniel. The black and white color is the common color. The small size gives him an advantage in being a sleeve dog, that is, carried by the lady of



fashion in her sleeve, a large sleeve, of course.

Eyes are rather far on the side, head not domed as much as in the English toy spaniel. He is affectionate, amusing and self-conceited. It appears that most small dogs amuse

with their assumed dignity; who can blame them, for they must add something to compensate for their smallness?

STANDARD OF THE JAPANESE SPANIEL—

HEAD—Should be large for size of animal, very broad and with slightly rounded skull. **MUZZLE**—Strong and wide; very short from eye to nose; upper jaw should look slightly turned up between the eyes; lower jaw should be also turned up or finished so as to meet it, but should the lower jaw be slightly underhung it is not a blemish provided the teeth are not shown in consequence. **NOSE**—Very short in the muzzle part. The end or nose proper should be wide, with open nostrils, and must be the color of the dog's marking, i.e., black in the black-marked dogs, and red or deep flesh-color in red or lemon-marked dogs. **EYES**—Large, dark, lustrous, rather prominent, and set wide apart. **EARS**—Small and V-shaped, nicely feathered, set wide apart and high on the head and carried slightly forward. **NECK**—Should be short and moderately thick. **BODY**—Very compact and squarely built, with a short back, rather wide chest, and of generally "cobby" shape. The body and legs should really go into a square, i.e., the length of the dog should be about its height. **LEGS**—The bones of the legs should be small, giving them a slender appearance, and they should be well feathered. **FERT**—Small and V-shaped, somewhat long; the dog stands up on its toes somewhat. If feathered, the tufts should never increase the width of the foot, but only its length a trifle. **TAIL**—Carried in a tight curl over the back. It should be profusely feathered so as to give the appearance of a beautiful "plume" on the animal's back. **COAT**—Profuse, long, straight, rather silky. It should be absolutely free from wave or curl, and not lie too flat, but have a tendency to stand out, especially at the neck, so as to give a thick mane or ruff, which with profuse feathering on thighs and tail gives a very showy appearance. **COLOR**—Either black and white or red and white, i.e., parti-colored. The term red includes all shades, sable, brindle, lemon or orange, but the brighter and clearer the red, the better. The white should be clear white, and the color, whether red or black, should be evenly distributed in patches over the body, cheeks and ears. **HEIGHT AT SHOULDER**—About 10 inches. **WEIGHT**—The size desirable is from 4 pounds to 9 pounds. The smaller size is preferable if good shape.

JUDGES FOR SHOWS, HOW CHOSEN—Beginning on the fif-

teenth of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, a new plan of choosing judges for shows of the American Kennel Club was put into effect. It applies to those who had judged previously or held licenses previously and to all others. All alike must make application, inasmuch as all old licenses expired on the date stated.

The person desiring to secure a license, files an application with the License Committee of the American Kennel Club, 221 Fourth Avenue, New York City, stating therein what breed or breeds he desires to judge. This application must be accompanied by two letters of recommendation and also by a request from a show-giving or specialty club that the license be granted to him.

The name of the application is published in the official paper of the American Kennel Club for two issues under a request that any person desiring to do so, send written information concerning the fitness of the applicant. This information is held confidential. The committee then acts favorably or unfavorably upon the application.

Licenses are not now issued for all breeds. Under the new ruling licenses are granted only for the particular breeds mentioned in the application. At any time later, additional breeds may be included but only after like application has been made and granted. All licenses are permanent, subject to revocation at any time for cause. The new rule promises to give more capable judges.



K

KENNEL BUILDING — Some people still think that any place is good enough for a dog. An old barrel, a dilapidated box, a hole in the floor are not to be recommended as a home for a dog.

prey to colds, distemper and lameness. Kennel lameness is due chiefly to it. The ground should have a slight slope. The soil itself should not be sandy, for this retains all filth. This is true to some extent of an ash or



The first consideration is that a dry place be secured. Dampness is the greatest danger in a kennel. It affects the coat of the dog, induces rheumatism and makes the dog easy

cinder bedding. The best soil foundation is clay with a covering of cinders or other material, which is to be removed occasionally. Constant clearing away of profuse is necessary.

After the avoidance of dampness, comes the avoidance of drafts. This can be avoided by having the kennel open in a turn so that the wind is deflected. The entrance of the kennel usually should face to the south in order to permit entrance of the most sunshine and warmth.

Each dog should have a separate compartment. It need not be large. In each compartment should be a bed, of wood, raised from the floor; for large dogs, it should be two feet or more above the floor; it should be just long enough for the dog to comfortably stretch out on.

The compartments should be separated by wire screen; this gives opportunity for dogs to see each other and avoids the unrest a dog has in an effort to see and converse with his neighbor.

The kennel should have a runway or exercise path, preferably in the rear.

If a kennel is built for a single dog, the door should be about one and one-half the height of the dog at shoulder. The interior should be about twice his height at the lowest part of the roof. The width and length should be about twice the length of the dog. The roof should slope from the front to the rear, the rear being about one foot lower than the front edge. Material can be of wood, one inch boards, with lathing to cover where the boards join. This lathing can be taken off in the summer time. The floor should be of double thickness inch boards. The door can be a flap of cloth in summer and in winter a hinged door.

An old rug, a sack or a mat is an excellent bed for the floor of the kennel. Do not use pillows or other thick articles. Also stuffed and soft articles are not desirable.

Keep the food places clean in the kennel; do not permit uneaten food to remain.

The odor can be taken away from kennels if one builds them properly and according to design, then keeps them clean and disinfects them at least twice a year.

KENNEL HEATING—It is splendid to read of some fancier who takes the greatest care for his dogs, who houses them properly and who feeds them well.

We doubt, however, that it is much in the fancier's favor that he emphasizes that his kennels are well-heated. A few breeds need artificial warmth in cold weather, but most do not. A dog's comfort cannot be measured by that of a human. Not a few of the diseases of the dog are due to house kenneling, to hot radiators, to dry air.

Most dogs are accustomed to the rigors of winter and the truth is that most of them could well care for themselves outdoors even in the midst of winter. If he has a place out of the wind or draft, a dry bed, and a full stomach, he needs little else. The health of the dog, especially the condition of his coat and skin are helped rather than harmed by exposure to outdoors.

Gunshyness is on the increase, especially among the pedigreed dogs. It is becoming more than mere nervousness and may soon develop into a disease, arising perhaps out of the well-intentioned but unwise pampering of dogs, especially in cities.

We continue to insist that artificiality in any phase of a dog's life will result finally in degeneration. He is essentially an animal of the woods and of the open, and when his ways of the wild are lost, he will face the down-grade.

KENNEL NAMES—A kennel name need not be registered. From a law or property viewpoint, it is alike registered or unregistered. That someone uses a kennel name already registered with the American Kennel Club by another does not subject him to fine or jail. The use of a kennel name in a show catalog is limited however, only to registered names.

The provision for registration by the American Kennel Club avoids the confusion of duplication or of similar names, and also helps to prove prior right and use, should the owner of it seek to stop by court action the use of it by another party.

The present American Kennel Club fee for registering a kennel name is \$25.00; this registration is permanent. Annual registration has been done away with.

KENNEL, STARTING A—The dog fancy never lessens; the old-timers pass on but their ranks are filled to overflowing by the newcomer. Always there is demand for fundamental information, for simple data, for knowledge which is common to the expert. The beginner in the dog business is to be welcomed and encouraged. This can be well done by telling him some of the basic methods and facts of the fancy.

One must first choose his breed. The leading consideration in the choice is to select a breed he likes; he may not know why he likes the certain breed; however, he must like it and like it more than any other breed.

If he has not strong choice, he should give consideration to other factors. Perhaps he has not much space for kennels; then he should choose a small-sized dog. Perhaps his kennels must be located outside the house, where most kennels should be located; then he should choose a dog of vitality, heavy coat and endurance. Perhaps he has not facilities for purchasing food or feeding many dogs; then he should choose a dog of small size. Perhaps he is located where there is much land and grounds; then he should choose an active, utility dog. If he desires to supply dogs to certain calls of trade, he should choose a breed in demand by the particular class, for instance, a lady of fashion is more interested in purchasing a borzoi than a St. Bernard.

The most perplexing problem is to determine what dogs and how many to have. The first purchase should be a female not more than eighteen months old. It is well to get a good female, paying more than the average price. This female can be bred and out of her litter, one or two females retained. They in turn can be bred and out of their litters at least one male should be retained for stud ser-

vice later. In the course of time, with purchases as well as with dogs of one's own breeding, the kennels will become large and the matter of worry then will be not to secure dogs but to dispose of those in the kennels.

A kennel name of distinction should be chosen early and always used. Some certain virtue of your dogs should always be emphasized in the advertising and in the printed matter. To good dogs, add good sportsmanship and a genuine love for the dog; then you have joined the ranks of worthwhile fanciers.

KERRY BLUE TERRIER—He is a native terrier of Ireland, now common in all parts of that country. He is essentially a waterdog, suggesting the otterhound. Size is somewhat smaller than that of the airedale. The coat is not wiry but soft. The tendency in America toward the harsh coat is unfortunate. He has dark eyes, powerful jaws and V-shaped ears that fall flat to the cheeks.

The color is distinctive, being lilac blue or dark blue, occasionally blue and tan.

The general impression is that of a hairy dog, solidly-built, ready for an encounter, unafraid.

STANDARD OF THE KERRY BLUE TERRIER—

The kerry blue terrier is a native breed of Ireland, recognized by the English and American Kennel clubs as a separate definite breed. It is to be seen in almost every part of Ireland, where three or four clubs are associated with the breed.

The type for this breed is not standardized. The judge must use his own discretion.

The kerry blue terrier is an excellent water dog, very game, excellent for otter hunting, and suggesting the otterhound in appearance.

The weight ranges from thirty-four to forty pounds, being therefore, smaller than the airedale.

The coat is not wiry, but silky soft. Some specimens have a woolly thatch to the head.

The head is long and level, no stop. The jaw is rather square, teeth level. Eyes should be dark and full of life.

Ears are V-shaped and should be flat against the cheeks.

Shoulders should slope, body be of medium length, back straight, chest deep, and tail of course, carried gayly.

Legs should be straight, even at the elbows and hocks. Height should be

not less than twenty inches nor more than twenty-two inches.

The color is a distinguishing charac-

teristic and should be lilac, blue, silvery blue, and dark blue, occasionally there is a blue and tan.



L

LEAD—A controversy rages usually about the relative merits of collar or harness for leading a dog. The decorated harness gives a more attractive appearance. But other considerations give the advantage to the collar.



The harness is to be recommended for toy and other small dogs, as they can be lifted by it. But on other dogs, a harness irritates the chest and armpits and leaves furrows in a deep coat. It enables a dog to pull harder and thus give more worry to the master. A puppy in a harness is all pull and rush and there is danger that the constant tugging may push out the elbows and harm the set of the shoulders.



A collar just tight enough to prevent its being slipped over the head seldom gives discomfort, especially if the lead is not held taut. A bit of choking will teach the dog not to be pulling constantly on the lead. The choke or loose-end collar is not cruel

for it quickly teaches the dog to regulate his comfort and walking manners.

Goiter is not caused by pressure around the neck; the disease is mainly hereditary.

A chain collar pulls out the hair. A flat wide collar becomes dirty and worn on the inside. A felt-lined collar is insanitary. A round leather



collar is perhaps most sanitary, humane, comfortable and serviceable.

LHASA TERRIER—This is a toy dog native to Tibet in Asia. He stands about ten inches at shoulder, carries his tail curled over the back like a chow does, has a heavy coat almost as long as the Yorkshire's, whose coat reaches to the ground. In color he is black, slate, dark grizzle, sandy, or a mixture of these with white.

LIABILITY OF OWNER OF DOG

—A dog is personal property. Its owner is liable for all damage to property done by the dog. For biting or injuring persons, the liability attaches to the owner, only when the dog is known to be vicious and accustomed to attacking persons. The first offense can not bring liability, but it establishes the bad reputation of the dog; thereafter, any harm to other persons done by the dog is chargeable to the owner. One bite

makes a bad name; one bite creates a reputation; a later bite brings liability.

The owner of a dog injured or killed unjustly by another person can claim damages for the loss.

One who kills or injures a dog as it is caught in the act of injuring or killing stock, attacking persons, or property, need not answer for any damages.

Signs reading—"beware of the dog" do not take away or lessen the liability of the owner. It is a rule of law clearly understood, that any innocent person coming into one's house or place of business for a lawful purpose, must not be harmed even by the owner's dog. If, however, the sign states that a fierce dog is at large on the premises, and that the public must act accordingly, whoever enters assumes all risk.

A dog trespassing on another's property can not be shot or harmed just for the mere trespass; he must be caught in the act of doing damage.

Keeping a stray dog does not give one the ownership thereof. The true owner can reclaim it any time, but must pay a reasonable charge for the keeping.

LICENSE, DOG—Most states require the owner of a dog to take out a dog license; the license is not for owning a dog, but for keeping a dog; usually the two are covered by the one person. It is understood that only when the intention is to keep the dog permanently, a license is to be taken out.

In a number of states, the owner of a kennel does not pay a license for each dog, but pays a sum for a group of dogs, usually about ten dollars for the first twenty dogs and five dollars for each additional twenty or part thereof.

LOST DOGS—If you have your name and address engraved on the dog's collar, the probability that you will get him back, when he is lost, is increased several times.

LOYALTY—

"A man may lose his house and lot
His friends may pass him by,
He may not have a thin dime left
To rent a slab of pie;
But if he owns the homeliest
And saddest dog in town,
He has one pal whose honest love
Will never turn him down.

"A man may kick his mangy pup
And cuss him day and night,
Still will the faithful cur be true
And greet him with delight;
Life long he sits upon the porch
And wags his happy tail,
To greet his lord when he shall come
From Congress or from jail."

LURCHERS—In the British Isles lives a breed of dog named "lurcher," which is not recognized by kennel clubs. He is mostly greyhound, with some sheepdog and spaniel.

He has good eyes, for he works mostly at night. He is loyal, for his master is usually a thief who hunts game on a rich man's estate.

A lurcher takes the laurels from beagles and other hounds in rabbit coursing. Forty to sixty rabbits a day is a lurcher's usual bag.

Some of these dogs are now being brot to America. We welcome him as a good sportsman whose past we shall never mention.



M

MAD DOG—In Paris is a monument depicting a youth defending himself against the attack of a mad dog; this monument was erected to the honor of Louis Pasteur, a noble man, who developed a cure for hydrophobia.

The dog fancy can consecrate itself to several worthy crusades, such as the cure of distemper and as kindness to animals. But another as worth is a crusade against the popular belief that dogs go mad and that their bite is fatal.

Dogs do not go mad and the bite of a dog claimed to be mad is not more dangerous than that at any other time. The danger is from infection and not from any alleged poison in the alleged mad bite.

We should like to see some scientists devote themselves to the discovery of clear proof that dogs do not go mad during "dog days," nor at any other time. Here is cause for a very worthy crusade.

MALTESE—This is a toy dog whose native home is the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean sea. Mention of it is made even before the birth of Christ. The silky, snowy, soft coat is the distinguishing characteristic. The breed is dying out in America, altho it has left many mongrels, usually termed poodles, spitzs and the like by the general public.



He is inclined to be snappish, dull and inactive; perhaps his oblivion is deserved.

His one-time popularity shows that negroes are not the only ones who are especially fond of white dogs. The small all-white dog of fluffy coat, always in demand as a pet and house dog. The present spitz in this country, who is not a pure-blooded dog, the mongrel poodle and the remnant of the maltese, are quick-moving goods in the pet shops.

STANDARD OF THE MALTESE—

HEAD—Should not be too narrow, but of a terrier shape, not too long, but not apple-headed. **EARS**—Should be

long and well feathered, and hang close to the side of the head, the hair to be well mingled with the coat at the shoulders. **EYES**—Should be a dark brown, with black eye rims, and not too far apart. **NOSE**—Should be pure black. **LEGS AND FEET**—Legs should be short and straight, feet round, and the pads of the feet should be black. **BODY AND SHAPE**—Should be short and cobby, low to the ground, and the back should be straight from the top of the shoulders to the tail. **TAIL AND CARRIAGE**—Should be well arched over the back and well feathered. **COAT, LENGTH AND TEXTURE**—Should be a good length, the longer the better, of a silky texture, not in any way woolly, and should be straight. **COLOR**—It is desirable that they should be pure white, but slight lemon marks should not count against them. **CONDITION AND APPEARANCE**—Should be of a sharp terrier appearance, with a lively action, the coat should not be stained, but should be well groomed in every way. **SIZE**—The most approved weights should be from 4 pounds to 9 pounds, the smaller the better, but it is desirable that they should not exceed 10 pounds.

MANCHESTER TERRIER—There is something in the name, for all the efforts to have this breed called by its official name have not been successful. It is still the rat terrier or the black-and-tan terrier. We ourselves really do not like the official name. A name should suggest a quality of the dog, rather than the ancient accident of its place of origin.

The breed is old, for long ago there was a black-and-tan terrier in England. The present standard was



evolved by cross breeding of the whippet and a terrier of black-and-tan build. The faciers in and around Manchester, England, fostered the new variety and gave it its name.

The sleek, shining coat of the breed is characteristic. The color of course is deep black and rich mahogany tan, scattered over the body. The dog is still the rat killer and for this kind of work, he must be game

and quick. A grown rat is a mean foe, a fiercer fighter according to size than is most any other animal.

The toy variety of the breed is more popular at this time. The same standard applies to both except in weight; the toy's weight should not exceed seven pounds.

He is an excellent house dog, because of his short coat, cleanly habits and well-drest appearance.

STANDARD OF THE MANCHESTER TERRIER (Black and Tan)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—The cropping edict of the English Kennel Club has much to do with the injuring the popularity of the dog as a show dog, but English breeders are now trying to produce neat drop ears, much improving the appearance, although none can deny that cropped ears gives this terrier a "smart" effect which the natural ear does not. In general appearance he should be a terrier that can take his own part in a rat pit, and not of the whippet type. **HEAD**—The head should be long, flat and narrow, level and wedge-shaped, without showing cheek muscles, well filled up under the eyes, with tapering, tightly-lipped jaws and level teeth. **EYES**—The eyes should be small, sparkling and bright; set close together and oblong in shape.

NOSE—The nose should be black. **NECK**—The neck should be long and tapering from the shoulders to the head, the neck being free from throatiness. **CHEST**—The chest narrow but deep, while the body should be moderately short and curving upwards at the loins; ribs well sprung and the back slightly arched at the loins. **FEET**—The feet to be more cat-like than hare-like. **TAIL**—Tail of moderate length and set on where the arch of the back ends; thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point and not carried higher than the back. **COAT**—Coat close, smooth, short and glossy. Coat jet black and rich mahogany tan distributed as follows—Muzzle tanned to the nose; bright spot on each cheek above the eye; under jaw and throat tanned and hair inside the ears the same color; forelegs tanned to the knee. **EARS**—Cropped ears were discontinued by prohibition of the English Kennel Club. Neat drop ears are sought for.

TWO SIZES—There is only one variety of this breed—there are two classes, however, based entirely on weight, namely, the large Manchester, weight from 10 to 20 pounds; the toy Manchester, weighing as little as it is possible to breed, not exceeding 7 pounds. All other parts of the standard are exactly the same for both of the classes.

MASTIFF—This is an ancient breed, especially developed in Eng-

land, but today seldom seen there, but occasionally seen in Canada, and is hardly ever seen in the United States.

With the coming of apartment houses, automobiles and cities, the very large dogs have lost some of their advantages. The case of the mastiff is one of glory gone for several generations ago he was seen almost everywhere in England.

An effort is made to restore the breed. Recently the English Kennel Club decreed that only two generations instead of four is required to revert to pure breeding in the case of the mastiff. Thus, the bulldog and the mastiff have been bred and this crossbreeding, being bred back to a pure mastiff for two generations, is accepted as pure breeding of the mastiff.

His weight often runs to one hundred and sixty pounds; the size, the clear body lines and the dignified head make him an impressive sight. He must necessarily have big bone. He has given us the bulldog as an offshoot.

Like all very large dogs, he is good natured, a safe guardian of children, a defender when the occasion demands.

STANDARD OF THE MASTIFF—GENERAL CHARACTER AND SYMMETRY—Large, massive, powerful, symmetrical and well-knit frame. A combination of grandeur and good nature, courage and docility. **HEAD**—In general outline, giving a square appearance when viewed from any point. Breadth greatly to be desired, and should be in ratio to length of the whole head and face as 2 to 3. **BODY**—Massive, broad, deep, long, powerfully built, on legs wide apart, and squarely set. Muscles sharply defined. Size, a great desideratum, if combined with quality. Height and substance important if both points are proportionately combined. **SKULL**—Broad between the ears, forehead flat, but wrinkled when attention is excited. Brows (superciliary ridges) slightly raised. Muscles of the temples and cheeks (temporal and masseter) well developed. Arch across the skull of a rounded, flattened curve, with a depression up the center of the forehead from the median line between the eyes, to half way up the sagittal suture. **FACE AND MUZZLE**—Short, broad under the eyes, and keeping nearly parallel in width to the end of the nose; truncated, i.e., blunt and cut off

square, thus forming a right angle with the upper line of the face, of great depth from the point of the nose to underjaw. Underjaw broad to the end; canine teeth healthy, powerful and wide apart; incisors level or the lower projecting beyond the upper, but never sufficiently so as to become visible when the mouth is closed. Nose broad, with widely spreading nostrils when viewed from the front; flat (not pointed or turned up) in profile. Lips diverging at obtuse angles with the septum and slightly pendulous so as to show a square profile. Length of muzzle to whole head as 1 to 3. Circumference of muzzle (measured midway between the eyes and nose) to that of the head (measured before the ears) as 3 to 5.

and well rounded. False ribs deep and well set back to the hips. Girth should be one-third more than the height at the shoulder. Shoulder and arm—Slightly sloping, heavy and muscular. **FORELEGS AND FEET**—Legs straight, strong and set wide apart; bones very large. Elbows square. Pasterns upright. Feet large and round. Toes well arched up. Nails black. **BACK, LOINS AND FLANKS**—Back and loins wide and muscular; flat and very wide in a bitch, slightly arched in a dog. Great depth of flanks. **HINDLEGS AND FEET**—Hindquarters broad, wide, and muscular, with well developed second thighs, hocks bent, wide apart, and quite squarely set when standing or walking. Feet round.



EARS—Small, thin to the touch, wide apart, set on at the highest points of the sides of the skull, so as to continue the outline across the summit and lying flat and close to the cheeks when in repose. **EYES**—Small, wide apart, divided by at least the space of two eyes. The stop between the eyes well marked, but not too abrupt. Color, hazel brown, the darker the better, showing no haw. **NECK, CHEST AND RIBS**—Neck—Slightly arched, moderately long, very muscular and measuring in circumference about one or two inches less than the skull before the ears. **CHEST**—Wide, deep, and well let down between the forelegs. Ribs arched

TAIL—Put on high up, and reaching to the hocks, or a little below them, wide at its root and tapering to the end, hanging straight in repose, but forming a curve, with the end pointing upwards, but not over the back, when the dog is excited. **COAT AND COLOR**—Coat short and close lying, but not too fine over the shoulders, neck and back. Color, apricot or silver fawn, or dark fawn brindle. In any case, muzzle, ears, and nose should be black, with black round the orbits, and extending upwards between them.

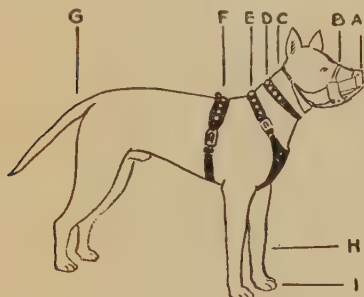
SCALE OF POINTS—General character and symmetry, 10; body (height and substance, 10; skull, 12; face and

muzzle, 18; ears, 4; eyes, 6; neck, chest and ribs, 8; forelegs and feet, 6; back, toins and flanks, 8; hindlegs and feet, 10; tail, 3; coat and color, 5. Total—100.

MEASUREMENT—The height of a dog is measured from the top of the shoulder to the ground in a straight line. The length of the dog is measured in a straight line from the base of the neck along the backbone to the root of the tail, that is, where the tail leaves the body.

Between the male and the female, there is an average difference in weight and in size of ten percent; the female is lighter and smaller in all breeds.

The following chart illustrates the places for measurement and direction for measurement when ordering equipment.



MUZZLE—Measure around the snout at B, around the throat at C, and the length of the head from A to C.

COLLAR—Measure around the neck at D.

HARNESS—Measure around the body at F, and around the neck at E.

SWEATER or blanket—Measure around the body at E, and the length of the body from D to G.

DOG BOOTS—Measure above the ankle at H. Give imprint of paw.

MEDICINE, HOW TO ADMINISTER—Most dogs do not like the taste of medicine. The mouth should be held open wide, the liquid, pill or other medicine placed far back in the mouth; it should be placed thru the side of the mouth rather than from the front. After it has been placed in the mouth, the jaws should be held tight and the dog raised with

the hands about his mouth; the raising compels him to swallow.

When giving liquid a funnel can be made of the lips at the back of the mouth.

If medicine is to be administered with food, it should be mixed with the food, not placed on top of the food. Further, the dog should not be fed for some time previous; he should be very hungry so that he will not hesitate to eat the food.

MEMORY OF DOGS—A dog was sold to a party living at Fulstow, England. Two years later, when the master did not return, and it was without food and shelter, it found its way to its home twenty miles distant and sat on the doorstep to await its former master.

MERCHANDISING, A PRINCIPLE OF DOG—We have visited kennels filled with grown dogs and puppies, only to hear the lament of the owner that there is no profit in the raising of dogs.

Usually these persons have neglected one of the most important principles of selling, namely, move your stock and move it at some price, turn your stock into money, offer it at reduced prices, but dispose of it. Dogs eat into the pocketbook; sickness takes them away; and a kennel filled with dogs that should be sold, means much work and worry.

Keep your stock moving—out not in. You may love your dogs but sell them. They all may be champions, but take a chance on selling all of the litter except the one sure champion.

MEXICAN HAIRLESS—This breed of dog is much like the Chihuahua, but is a separate breed. It is a truly native American breed.

The name is descriptive of its chief characteristic, the absence of coat. A stranger at first would conclude that the hair had been scalded off. The skin feels feverish to the touch. The dog is like a hot water bottle in warmth; it is quickly susceptible to cold and damp.

Mexicans claim that the dog, kept on the stomach of a human, will cure a stomach ache; this appears to be

the first use of the hot water bottle for medical purposes.

He need not be devoid of hair completely, for a patch of silky white or gray hair may adorn the top of his head and the tip of his tail.

MINIMUM PRICE—One of the differences between the mongrel and the pedigreed puppy is in the price. Mother Nature usually nurses the mongrel puppy, whereas the pedigreed puppy usually receives much careful attention from the owner. Just how must cost to the owner does a puppy represent? Such items of cost as stud fee, purchase price of dam, feeding of puppies, and the like must be calculated. If one were to allow for his time and worry, puppies would be sold at a loss at a hundred dollars apiece.

We think that twenty-five dollars should be the lowest price for a puppy of any breed. Even in kennels on farms, this price should be gotten in order to compensate for outlay. True, the matter of dollars and cents is not the objective in the dog game, yet even he who follows the fancy just for the pleasure and sportsmanship, is entitled to demand a reasonable price for the puppies of his kennels. We venture the conclusion that few persons would be in the fancy, were there no income whatsoever. A rightful combination of sportsmanship and good business is proper and desirable in the dog fancy.

MONGREL—There is a certain industry in this country which represents an investment estimated at \$59 000 000.00. Connected with the industry are five trade journals, about twenty-five associate journals, about four hundred organizations, and approximately thirty thousand followers.

But the dog holds the lead. Charity once gave the dog one day, but now every day is the dog's day, and leading a dog's life, especially in a modern city apartment, with bon bons and pillows, is not exactly akin to the life and proverbial phrase under consideration.

The estimate of 5,400,000 dogs in the United States has been made, and

at a total valuation of \$54,000,000. To this is to be added \$5,000,000 invested in supplies, remedies and foods. The grand total then is \$59,000,000 for an industry that is going to the bow-bows.

For forty years the American Kennel Club has labored and battled for the dog. Each year approximately four hundred shows are held under its auspices. Extensive rules govern the awarding of prizes at these shows. The dog winning a championship of fifteen points earns the distinction.

Perhaps an average of thirty thousand and fanciers, they who breed, raise, own and exhibit dogs primarily for pleasure of their own, have aided the present organization year after year, at the cost of much time and money, to bring the dog fancy to its present station and prominence.

They all have adhered steadily to one requirement—the dog's pedigree. This has been the ever-present essential and the working material.

A pedigree is simply a record of ancestors. In the world of dogs where romance blooms in every alley and upon the slightest acquaintance, in great disregard of both the written and the unwritten conventions, the family tree may not be known as definitely nor be as clearly outlined in trunk and branch, as that of kings.

But the American Kennel Club has insisted that back-alley romances must be witnessed by creditable bystanders. In brief, before a dog can be registered on its books, a statement of the ancestors on both sides for at least three generations immediately preceding, must be furnished.

We like all dogs; we like mongrel dogs. However, most of the troubles arising out of dog doings are caused by the mongrels. The pedigreed dog is cared for and is kept under the eye of the owner. The mongrel roams the streets in search of food or adventure, a bite and a quarrel.

Therefore, it is fitting and proper that fanciers in their respective localities should demand a penalty be placed upon the mongrel. It appears to us that reason would dictate that

the owner of the mongrel dog should pay a larger license fee than the owner of the pedigreed dog. This difference would lessen the depredations done by dogs, always the mongrel, and would tend toward the better breeding of dogs and the larger sale of good dogs.

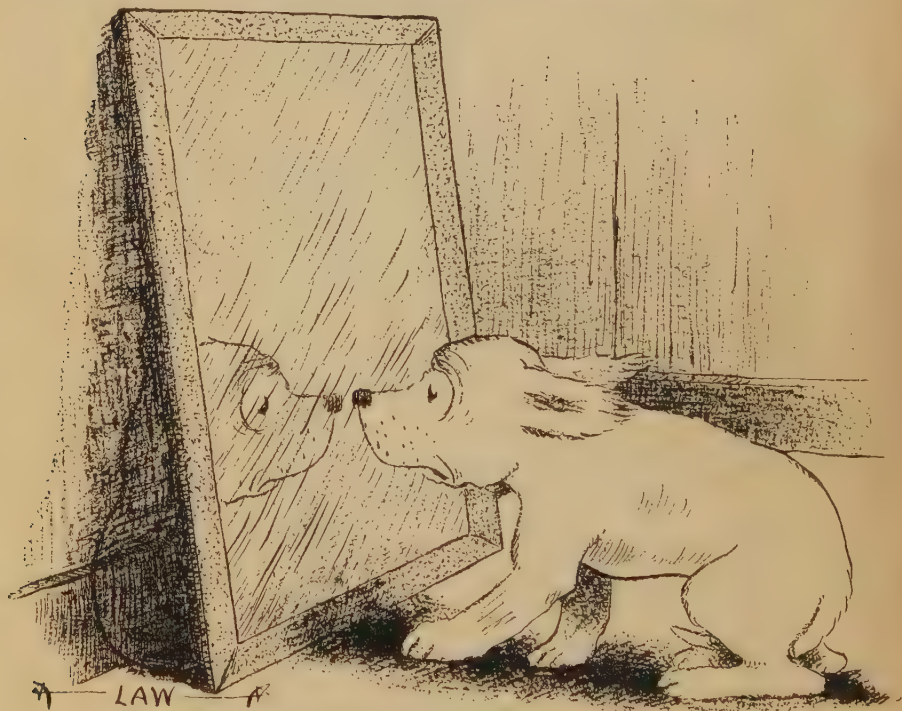
The United States is going to the dogs. No automobile is complete without one. He is better protection than lock and key against burglars and his presence in the house lessens the cost of a burglarly insurance policy.

There is money in dogs. The dog

drowning, which is as it has been for the ten thousand years since the dog



became man's best friend of all the dumb creation.



THE MONGREL SEES HIMSELF AND SAYS—"IF I LOOKT LIKE THAT I'D SHOOT MYSELF." IGNORANCE IS BLISS

fancy is now also a dog business. The public is willing to pay from fifteen dollars to five hundred dollars for a pup. Mongrels still sell at fifty cents each or a sack and stone for

A male chow was purchast in 1925 from England by an American fancier at a cost of \$9,800. This is the largest amount paid for a dog, and likely will be a record for years.

N

NEWFOUNDLAND—The large sized dogs can not be classified according to any uniformity. Of course, they all are watch dogs, but what dog is not a watchdog? The mastiff, the Great Dane, the Newfoundland and the St. Bernard form a group of their own on account of their large size.

In its native land, the Island of Newfoundland, the postage stamp carries the likeness of the breed. It is termed a native American breed, yet it is really not; the present breed was evolved from dogs of large size brot to Newfoundland from England. The cold climate, and its work with the fishermen in the water made the



dog a hardy one and a close-coated retriever.

He likes the water and swims in it for hours. A cry from a person in water will bring a Newfoundland within hearing distance to his rescue.

The dog presents a beautiful appearance, giving the impression of great strength and dignity. Artists delight to paint him. In disposition he is very gentle and is an excellent companion for children.

Few good Newfoundlands are seen. In fact, the breed is not popular. Of course, he is a large dog and like most dogs of massive size, foams at the mouth, breathes in gasps and is slow-moving.

The color commonly seen is the jet black; however, the black and white is coming into popularity. We think that the black and white color brings more attention to the breed, as a dog must have an attractive color to be a popular dog. Self-colors, unless very striking as with the Irish setter, tend to lessen popular attraction to a breed.

STANDARD OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND—

COLOR—The black variety of the Newfoundland is essentially black in color; but this does not mean that there may be no other color, for most black Newfoundlands have some white marks, and these are not considered objectionable, so long as they are limited to white hairs on the chest, toes, or the tip of the tail. In fact, a white marking on the chest is said to be typical of the true breed. Any white on the head or body would place the dog in the other than black variety. The black color should preferably be of a dull jet appearance which approximates to brown. In the other than black class, there may be black and tan, bronze, and white and black. The latter predominates, and, in this color, beauty of marking is very important. The head should be black with a white muzzle and blaze, and the body and legs should be white with large patches of black on the saddle and quarters, with possibly other small spots on the body and legs. Apart from color, the varieties should conform to the same standard. **HEAD**—Should be broad and massive, but in no sense heavy in appearance. The muzzle should be short, square and clean cut. **EYES**—Rather wide apart, deep set, dark and small, not showing any haw. **EARS**—Small with close side carriage, covered with fine short hair (there should be no fringe to the ears). **EXPRESSION**—Full of intelligence, dignity and kindness. **BODY**—Should be long, square, and massive, loins strong and well filled; chest deep and broad. **LEGS**—Quite straight, somewhat short in proportion to the length of the body, and powerful, with round bone well covered with muscle; feet large, round, and close. **TAIL**—Should be only long enough to reach just below the hocks, free from kink, and never curled over the back. **THE COAT**—The quality of coat is very important; the coat should be very dense, with plenty of undercoat; the outer coat somewhat harsh and quite straight. A curly coat is very objectionable. A dog with a good coat may be in the water for a considerable time without getting wet on the skin. **APPEAR-**

ANCE—Generally should indicate a dog of great strength, and very active for his build and size, moving freely with the body swung loosely between the legs, which gives a slight roll in gait. This has been compared to a sailor's roll, and is typical of the breed. **SIZE**

—The Newfoundland Club standard gives 120 pounds to 140 pounds weight for a dog, and 110 pounds to 120 pounds for a bitch, with an average height at the shoulder of 27 inches and 25 inches respectively; but it is doubtful whether dogs in proper condition do conform to both requirements. At any rate, the writer is unable to trace any prominent Newfoundlands which do, and it would be safe to assume that for dogs of the weights specified, the height should be

white and black variety are, as a rule, slightly taller, smaller in loin and longer in head, but these differences in the two varieties are being rapidly removed, and at no distant date the white and black variety will probably be as correct in type and symmetry as the black variety now is.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head, 34 points—Shape of skull, 8; ears, 10; eyes, 8; muzzle, 8. Body, 66 points—Neck, 4; chest, 6; shoulders, 4; loin and back, 12; hindquarters and tail, 10; legs and feet, 10; coat, 12; size, height and general appearance, 8. Total—100.

NORTHERN DOGS—The Eskimo and the samoyede are two entirely



quite 29 inches for dogs, and 27 inches for bitches. A dog weighing 150 pounds and measuring 29 inches in height at the shoulder would necessarily be long in body to be in proportion, and would probably much nearer approach the ideal form of a Newfoundland than a taller dog. In that respect Newfoundlands have very much improved during the past quarter of a century. Forty years ago, the most noted dogs were stated as a rule to be well over 30 inches in height, but their weight for height would indicate legginess, which is an abomination in a Newfoundland. A 29-inch Newfoundland is quite tall enough, and even that height should not be gained at the expense of type and symmetry. The

different breeds. Both are recognized by the American Kennel Club.

The Eskimo dog has slanting eyes like a wolf. He is essentially a work or sledge dog. He carries his long tail over the back. In color he is usually like that of the wolf. His disposition is very rough and he is a brutal bully. Height is approximately twenty-one to twenty-three inches at the shoulders.

The samoyede breed is smaller than the Eskimo and is also used for sledge work in the Arctic. He is of the

pomeranian family, related to all pomeranians and the spitz.

The usual color is all white. He has a very likeable disposition, is a beautiful dog and is becoming increasingly popular.

The huskies and the malamutes are not pure breeds and are really half breeds with wolf blood. They are used for sledge dogs in the Arctic regions. Usually they are a cross between the Eskimo dog and the wolf.

Wolves and dogs interbreed but their offspring is sterile. The wolf and the coyote do not bark; they howl; only domesticated dogs bark.

The famous sled team of Gunnar Kassoon, having Balto as the lead dog, bringing the serum to Nome, Alaska, in 1925, to save that city from an epidemic of diphtheria, was a team of huskies.

The chow chow, the spitz, and the pomeranian have their place of origin in the Arctic regions.

The north of snow and ice, of frozen snows and brooding nights, would still be more uninviting, were not the dog at hand to be the companion and the slave of man. He draws the sled, he carries food, he transports his master, he traverses passes in blizzards when all other means of communication are impossible. The blinding snow, the darkness of night, the deadly cold, the treacherous gully stay him not; his master need only shout "mouh" and instantly he is away at full speed, with joy in his leap and boundless bravery in his heart.

NOSE—A dog's nose should be black; but this rule has some allowable exceptions. The Sussex spaniel, the yellow Labrador, the golden retriever, and the Irish water spaniel have brown noses. A blue chow may have a black nose or a solid blue or slate colored. A liver-and-tan and a dapple dachshund may have a flesh-colored or spotted nose. A liver-spotted dalmatian has a brown nose.

A white dog, a black dog or a parti-colored dog must have a black nose. A red pomeranian and a yellow pekinese must have black noses.

The flesh-colored nose is known as the dudley nose or butterfly nose and is a defect in all breeds whose standards call for a black nose. Years ago the butterfly or dudley nose was permitted the bulldog, but since 1914, he must have a black nose.

A breed permitting a large variety of colors, must, nevertheless, have a black nose. As with the breeds first mentioned, namely, those in which the only allowable coat is brown, or chocolate or yellow, a dudley nose is not objectionable. In all other breeds it is objectionable.

The nose of a dog is a sensitive and fickle thing, easily aquiver, more like a corkscrew than a round opening. It is designed admirably by nature for the detection and identification of scents.

NOTES FOR NOVICES AND OTHERS TOO—When a dog is ill, remove him from his companions, but not out of their sight. Lonesomeness makes a sick dog sicker.

When administering medicine, place it well back on the dog's tongue.

If the dog's nose continues hot and dry, instead of damp and cool, he is sick; there are no ifs, buts or ands to this rule.

Dogs change their coats in spring and autumn.

Unless necessary to use a comb, use a brush for grooming a dog's hair.

After a dog is washed, he should not be allowed to run outside until his hair is entirely dry.

Do not bathe a dog too frequently. In summer, of course, there is no bad effect except to make the coat harsh. In winter, once a week is often enough for short-haired dogs and once a fortnight for long-haired. A brush and comb should be used on a long haired dog once every two days.

Puppies get their second teeth at about the age of nine months. Very loose teeth of the first set should be removed.

Puppies open their eyes when about nine days' old; then they begin to crawl about.

For the first few days of their life, leave the puppies alone; they don't have their eyes open, nevertheless they can find the teat.

Puppies should be weaned at the age of six weeks.

If tails are to be cut, the deed should be done when the pup is about fifteen days old. Feel for a joint, pull the skin up from the tip toward the body, then sever the joint with a sharp pair of scissors.

About ten days before whelping is expected to be made, place the bitch in the kennel she is to occupy with the litter.

Give the bitch a dose of castor oil about a week before she is due to whelp.

The first forty rules about kennels are—they should not be damp.

If a dog is inclined to run away on the street, lead him on a very long line, and when he reaches the end of it, jerk the line violently.

If your puppy fails to bark when strangers knock, let him keep company for a few days with a good watch dog. Puppies learn mostly everything from imitation.

The last note, but among the first in importance is—don't wait too long before you consult a veterinarian.

NUMBER OF DOGS IN UNITED STATE—The dog industry is exactly that. We speak of the dog fancy and the dog game; we rightly can speak of it as the dog industry.

How many dogs are there in the United States? The city of St. Louis,

population 773,000, issues 25,000 dog licenses a year, one to every thirty persons. Chicago, with a population of 2,900,000, issues 61,000 dog licenses a year, one to every forty-seven persons. If we add about twenty percent for dogs not licensed, the average figure of the two cities is one dog for every thirty-three persons.

We think that it is correct to say that there are four times as many dogs in the country as in the city. The city and country population of the United States are about equal to each other. On the foregoing basis, we have one dog for every eight persons in the country districts and one to every twenty persons in the United States.

The population of the continental United States is approximately 106,000,000. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that there are 5,400,000 dogs in the United States.

What is the fair average value of these 5,400,000 dogs? The price ranges from one cent to \$10,000. In the city, the value based upon sales prices, is about five times as much as that in the country inasmuch as most city dogs are aristocrats, having pedigrees.

Let us be conservative by placing the average value at \$10.00. This gives a total value of \$54,000,000. To it, add the investment of approximately \$5,000,000 in remedies, foods, supplies and the like. The grand total is \$59,000,000.

Conclusion—there is money in dogs, and every dog is the dog's day.



OLD ENGLISH BROKENHAIR
TERRIER—This is a dog of the past whose friends failed to save him. Occasional specimens are still seen in England.

He gave us the foxterrier of today and part of the airedale. In color he is black and tan or grizzle and tan. He is an old breed, brave, useful and companionable, but he has lost his

place in the changing circle of the dog family.

One must say that he had, not that he has a long, strong jaw, a flat skull without cheekiness, the small dark terrier eye, a coat hard to the touch, and good bone. In size he was a little larger than the present fox-terrier.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG—There are many dogs termed sheepdogs, but the name is applied properly only to the collie, the shetland sheepdog, the German shepherd dog and the old English sheepdog.

The Old English sheepdog is the full name of the breed. The Old, the English and the sheep belong to his official title. He is an old sheepdog with both a small and a capital O.

Shepherd dogs had their origin with that of raising of cattle; after hunting, the gaining of a livelihood by herding came next. Each country has its distinctive sheep or stock dog. All of them have the same general qualities—intelligence, industry and hardihood; their calling demands all of these.



The Old English sheepdog is a large dog, exceptionally good-natured, of profuse, hard coat. He appears like a big bundle of hair, set on four powerful legs. Necessarily his coat needs daily grooming with a stiff brush.

He is called at times the bobtail; the bobtail is given to him by man and not by nature, altho occasionally a puppy is born with a tail as short as a dockt tail. Generations of dockt tails likely cause this. A dockt tail is not used as much by the dog as a natural tail would be; in the course of time, the muscles become weak and the blood circulates less freely

in the regions of the base of the tail. Gradually this condition results in a smaller and weaker tail in offspring.

STANDARD OF THE OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG (as adopted by the Old English Sheepdog Club of America)—

SKULL—Capacious and rather squarely formed, giving plenty of room for brain power. The parts over the eyes should be well arched and the whole well covered with hair. **JAW**—Fairly long, strong, square and truncated. The stop should be well defined to avoid a deerhound face. (The attention of judges is particularly called to the above properties, as a long, narrow head is a deformity). **EYES**—Vary according to the color of the dog, dark brown preferred, but in the glaucous or blue dogs, a pearl, wall or china eye is considered typical. (A light eye is most objectionable). **NOSE**—Always black, large and capacious. **TEETH**—Strong and large, evenly placed and level in opposition. **EARS**—Small, and carried flat on side of head, coated moderately. **LEGS**—The forelegs should be dead straight, with plenty of bone, removing the body a medium height from the ground, without approaching legginess, and well coated all round. **FEET**—Small, round; toes well arched, and pads thick and hard. **TAIL**—Should not be any. When not natural born bobtails, however, puppies should be docked at the first joint from the body and the operation performed when they are from three to four days old. **NECK AND SHOULDERS**—The neck should be fairly long, arched gracefully and well coated with hair. The shoulders sloping and narrow at the points, the dog standing lower at the shoulder than at the loin. **BODY**—Rather short and very compact, ribs well sprung and brisket deep and capacious. The loin should be very stout and gently arched, while the hindquarters should be round and muscular and with well let down hocks, and the hams densely coated with a thick long jacket in excess of any other part. **COAT**—Profuse and of good hard texture, not straight but shaggy, and free from curl. The undercoat should be a waterproof pile, when not removed by grooming or season. **COLOR**—Any shade of gray, grizzle, blue or blue-merled with or without the white markings, or in reverse. (Any shade of brown or sable to be considered distinctly objectionable, and not to be encouraged). **HEIGHT**—22 inches and upwards for dogs and slightly less for bitches. Type, character and symmetry are of the greatest importance, and are on no account to be sacrificed to size alone. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—A strong, compact-looking dog, of great symmetry, absolutely free from legginess or weaseliness, profusely coated all over, very elastic in his gallop, but in walking or trotting he has a character-

istic ambling or pacing movement and, his bark should be loud with a peculiar pot casse ring in it. Taking him all round, he is a thick-set, muscular, able-bodied dog with a most intelligent expression, free from all poodle or deerhound character.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head, 5; eyes, 5; color, 10; ears, 5; body, loins and hindquarters, 20; jaw, 10; nose, 5; teeth, 5; legs, 10; neck and shoulders, 10; coat, 15. Total—100.

OTTERHOUND—This is an old breed, devlopt from the southern hound in England. He is really not much unlike a bloodhound if one looks underneath his profuse, shaggy coat. He has given us most of the airedale and in the heads of the two breeds one can see the similarity. Occasionally today an airedale of a very long coat will be seen; he is a throw-back to his ancestral otterhound.

The oterhound is used mainly for hunting otter. Therefore, he must be the best swimmer of all dogs. And when he comes upon an otter, he must fight for his life against that of the otter.

The breed is not only hardy and powerful, but inclined to be snappish and sullen-natured. Perhaps its constant use in the water may tend to cause this.

THE STANDARD OF THE OTTER HOUND—

HEAD—The head which has been described as something between that of a bloodhound and that of a foxhound, is more hard and rugged than either. With a narrow forehead, ascending to a moderate peak. **EARS**—The ears are long and sweeping, but not feathered down to the tips, set low and lying

flat to the cheeks. **EYES**—The eyes are large, dark and deeply set, having a peculiarly thoughtful expression. They show a considerable amount of the haw. **NOSE**—The nose is large and well developed, the nostrils expanding. **MUZZLE**—The muzzle well protected with wiry hair. The jaw very powerful with deep flaws. **NECK**—The neck is strong and muscular, but rather long. The dewlap is loose and folded. **CHEST**—The chest deep and capacious, but not too wide. **BACK**—The back is strong and wide and arched. **SHOULDERS**—



The shoulders ought to be sloping, the arms and thighs substantial and muscular. **FEET**—The feet, fairly large and spreading, with firm pads and strong nails to resist sharp rocks. **STERN**—The stern when the hound is at work is carried gaily, like that of a rough Welsh harrier. It is thick and well covered, to serve as a rudder. **COAT**—The coat is wiry, hard, long and close at the roots, impervious to water. **COLOR**—Grey or buff or yellowish, or black, or rufous red, mixed with black or grey. **HEIGHT**—22 to 24 inches.



P

PAPILLON—The papillon is not well known in America. France and England often refer to it as the "butterfly dog," for the word papillon refers in meaning to the ear carriage of this breed, which has the rising and falling like the wings of a butterfly.

He is small, weighing on an average of four pounds. Larger ones may

weigh as much as ten pounds. The small ones are more coveted.

The little fellow is not quarrelsome, does not make too much noise, and yet, with the hotblood of his Spanish origin, can fight well; the larger ones may be ratters.

Being a dog for milady and accustomed to king's courts and silk cushions, he is aloof and requires

proper introduction before lavishing his affections.

Color is black and white, white with patches of color, tri-colored, or self-covered save in black.

The coat is silky and abundant except that on the top of the head and on the muzzle, the hair is short.

The tail curves gracefully over the back. Cobby builds are not desirable.

They are intelligent toy dogs, appreciated by their owners, not readily winning public favor. They are essentially a dog for the lady of fashion.

PARTI-COLOR—The color of a dog's coat or hair may be whole-colored, mottled or parti-colored. Whole-colored is known also as self-colored or solid-colored.

A whole-colored dog is entirely of the same color, like that of the Irish setter. A mottled coat has an uneven color or colors, like brindle in the Boston terrier, the tick or fleck in the setter or pointer.

A parti-colored coat has two or more colors, in spots or patches. Patches are clearly defined, varying sizes, irregular in shape, and must not run into each other.

A whole-colored dog usually has white front feet and a white spot on his breast. This is not disqualifying.

PEDIGREE—Pedigreed is ancestry. Everybody and every living thing is pedigreed. But the record of descent is not always kept. The term pedigree is used almost entirely to denote a known record of ancestry.

Dogs have been bred more scientifically than their masters. A dog whose ancestry for at least three generations, which includes his two great grandfathers, is recorded, is considered a pedigreed dog. Because a dog has a certified pedigree does not make him a good dog, but most pedigreed dogs are good dogs.

A pedigree is simply a record of ancestors. In the world of dogs where romance blooms in every alley and upon the slightest acquaintance,

in great disregard of both the written and the unwritten conventions, the family tree may not be known as definitely nor be as clearly outlined in trunk and branch as that of kings.

The compliment of pedigreed dog is mongrel. His ancestors are not known and usually he carries in his veins the blood of more than two breeds, so varied are the participants in the back alley romances. He may carry an airedale tail, jauntily and gaily, as the airedale standard states, he may prick up his collie ears, growl like a bulldog, and carry the liver spots of a setter.

Are the facts of pedigree mere technicality or have they merit? Is mongrelism as good as pedigree?

Herbert Spencer and a hundred other scientists have declared that mongrel blood leads to degeneracy, whether in dogs or humans. The half-breed is not known for his high honor.

The mongrel, tho he serves to adorn many morals and poems, is passing away in favor of the pedigreed pup.

If you buy a pedigreed dog, you necessarily do not buy a good dog; usually you do. The advantages over a mongrel are—first, you know what you are buying; second, you buy something you can be proud of; third, you have a valuable animal from which you can derive profit through breeding; fourth, you have a beautiful animal; fifth, you help the cause of good dogs, for the present standards and popularity of dogs have come thru the efforts of fanciers devoted to pure bloodlines; sixth, the disposition of a pedigreed dog is more uniform.

A pedigree certificate is simply a written record of the ancestors of the dogs. You retain this and do not send it to the kennel club for registration. The pedigree is signed and certified by the seller of the dog.

PEKINGESE—This is a toy dog whose weight should not exceed fourteen pounds. It and the chow are the national dogs of China. Bronze statues of these dogs two thousand

years old have been found in the royal palaces of China.

Sometimes it is called the pekingese spaniel dog. It certainly has not spaniel characteristics; its nearest relative is the pug dog.

The pekingese is a fashionable and popular dog. It should not be con-

The coat, the liveliness, the expressive eyes of these dogs win friends for them upon acquaintance. They are affectionate, love luxury, and are not unlike the cat in many ways.

In choosing a puppy one should have a care for a wide foreface, deep



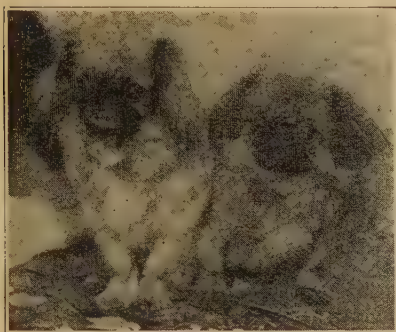
cluded that he is delicate; on the contrary, he is a hearty dog and can take care of himself in many ways. Rickets are not uncommon in this breed and therefore, puppies should have plenty of exercise in the open air. The breed also is especially afflicted with worms; worming should be done regularly.

stop, short heavy legs, and well-wrinkled foreface.

STANDARD OF THE PEKINGESE
(As adopted by the Pekingese Club of America).—

EXPRESSION—must suggest the Chinese origin of the pekingese in its quaintness and individuality, resemblance to the lion in directness and independence and should imply courage, boldness, self-esteem and com-

bativeness rather than prettiness, daintiness or delicacy. **SKULL**—massive, broad, wide and flat between the ears (not dome shaped), wide between the eyes. **NOSE**—black, broad, very short

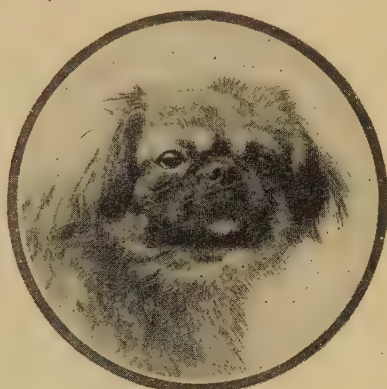


and flat. **EYES**—large, dark, prominent, round, lustrous. **STOP**—deep. **EARS**—heart shaped, not set too high, leather never long enough to come below the muzzle, nor carried erect, but rather drooping, long feather. **MUZZLE**—wrinkled, very short and broad, not overshot nor pointed. Strong, broad under jaw, teeth not to show. **SHAPE OF BODY**—heavy in front, broad chest, tapering behind; not too long. Allowance made for longer body in bitch. **LEGS**—short, forelegs heavy, bowed at elbows; hindlegs lighter but firm, hock well let down. **FEET**—flat, toes turned out, not standing on ankles, should be feathered. **COAT AND FEATHER**—long with thick under-coat, straight and soft, not curly nor wavy; top coat rather coarse; feather on thighs, legs,



tail and toes, long and profuse. **MANE**—profuse, coarser than rest of coat, not curly. **COLOR**—all colors are allowable. Red, fawn, black, black and tan, sable, brindle, white and parti-

color well defined; black masks and spectacles around the eyes, with lines to ears are desirable. **TAIL**—carried high on loins, in loose curl, long, profuse, straight feathered. **SIZE**—being



a toy dog, medium size preferred, provided type and points are not sacrificed; extreme limit—14 pounds. Anything over must disqualify. **ACTION**—free, strong, with rolling gait.

SCALE OF POINTS—expression, 5; skull, 10; nose, 5; eyes, 5; stop, 5; ears, 5; muzzle, 10; shape of body, 15; legs and feet, 10; coat, feather, 10; mane, 5; tail, 5; action, 10; total—100. **PEN-**



ALIZATION—protruding tongue, blemished eye, overshot. **DISQUALIFICATIONS**—blindness, docked tail, cropped ears, dudley nose.

PEKINGESE PUBLICITY — Some alarm is being felt about the decreasing popularity of the pekingese. It is true that the number of entries of this breed at our shows is decreasing.

The pekingese is a charming little fellow who needs only to be owned to be liked. But he has been the victim of unfavorable propaganda. The cartoonist delights to picture him as a pampered, ridiculous bit of luxury, always in connection with the silly rich or pretending social set. Again, the owners of the dogs at times are to be blamed; most photographs show him bundled, ribboned and cushioned until he has the appearance of a useless, lazy, laughable pet. He is by nature a luxury-loving dog, but more care in photographs and a protest against the cartoonist's caricature are needed.

PETTING — Petting a dog is an act of a good heart and sometimes of danger. Dogs do bite, it is strange to declare, yet some persons seem not to know this. Were strangers of all sort to come to you, put their hands, perhaps not washt for some time on your face, over your mouth and in your eyes, would you not feel like biting them, especially if you were not feeling well? What else can you do? You can not kick them nor strike them; you can only bite them.

A strange dog should never be surprised. Walk up to him when he is looking squarely at you. Speak in a low kind tone. Do not hesitate; he who hesitates is bitten. Bring your hand up to his face, not down on his head. He wants to see your hand, to smell it, before you touch him. If you pat him from the top, he does not see your hand and does not know whether it is meat or a cat; he bites first and inquires later. He is only acting as good sense dictates when he bites strangers.

PHOTOGRAPHING A DOG — To secure a good photograph of a dog is an accomplishment. Dogs do not stand still, they may be frightened, they may refuse to stand properly. A quick-lens camera is to be used. The dog should be photographed pre-

ferably in surroundings familiar to him.

A front view is not advisable except for breeds like the bulldog, where the front is the more important part. A full side view is advisable for most breeds, as it shows best the lines and build of the dog.

A light dog should be taken against a heavy background, and a dark-colored dog against a light background, such as a cement wall or on a cement sidewalk.

Cuts can be made from a photograph of any size. The size of the cut does not depend on the size of the photograph. However, a cut made more than three times larger than the photograph loses its clearness; the same is true, when a very small cut is made from the photograph.

A camera snapshot can be used for making a cut. Photos of glazed or shiny finish make excellent cuts.

Any part of the picture can be taken for use in making the cut; any part of it can be omitted.

PINSCHER, DOBERMAN — This is a dog, of recent German origin. He is really a terrier and altho a number of breeds were used to evolve him, the Rottweiler and the black-and-tan



shepherd gave the chief characteristics. A Herr Dobermann, official dog catcher of Apolda, a town in Thwingen, Germany, gave the breed its

name and its origin but an "n" at the end was docket.

The dog is exceptionally intelligent. His devotees call him the dog that never forgets. Altho the shepherd dog is the chief police dog today, the doberman was used extensively for this work in Germany before the shepherd.

The ears of the breed are cropt, but not too closely, not too pointedly. The tail should be docket to a length not exceeding six inches.

The general appearance of the dog is one of strength and solid body. The head is the most important part of the standard. For a utility dog,

Dimensions must be in proportion to the body. It must be long and "dry," and when seen from front or side, its shape reminds one of a blunt wedge. Top of head as flat as possible. Line of the forehead extending with slight depression to the ridge of the nose. Cheeks flat. Ridge of the nose straight or slightly curved. Jaws full and powerful. Lips lying close to jaw. Faults—Strong ramshead, too strongly projecting frontal arch, and too plainly visible occipital bone. Too much offset of the forehead. Nasal ridge pointing upward. Heavy cheeks, too short or pointed jaws and greyhound like shape of head. Jaws must not be sunken in front of the eyes. EYES—Well-closed, dark, and of medium size, with shrewd energetic expression. Faults—Too large, too small, prominent or light eyes. EARS—Well-placed. Of medium length and clipped to a point.



to guard, to be obedient, to be a companion, he can not be excelled. He should prove an excellent dog on the ranch.

STANDARD OF THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER (as adopted by the Doberman Pinscher Club of Germany)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—(The racial characteristic of the doberman pinscher). His appearance is that of a dog of good middle size, with a body quite square in shape, sinewy and elegant. Build compact, muscular and powerful, cut out for great endurance and speed. Running gear must be light and free. Temperament lively and ardent, the eye expressing intelligence and resolution. Faults—Clumsy, heavy or greyhound like build. **HEAD**—

Faults—Ears placed too low or badly carried. **TEETH**—Strongly developed. The incisors of the lower jaws must touch the inner surface of the upper incisors. Faults—Undershot or overshot. Incisors out of line. Poor or black-brown teeth. **NECK**—Sufficiently long and "dry," fitting into the picture as a whole. Slightly arched. Nape of neck well-muscled. Faults—Short, thick or neck like that of a Great Dane. **BODY**—Back short and firm. Withers clearly defined. Croup slightly rounded. Briskets full but not too broad. Chest arched and reaching deep to the elbow. Belly drawn well up and forming a beautiful curved line with the chest. Tail clipped short. Faults—Long back, arched, or depressed, and diagonally sloping croup. Flat or bar-

rel-shape chest. **FOREQUARTERS**—Legs straight to the pasterns. Upper arms folding as nearly as may be a right angle with the shoulder blades. Shoulder powerful with well-defined muscles, lying up close to the body. Faults—Stiff or loose shoulders. Feet turning in or out. Weakness in pasterns. **HINDQUARTERS**—Broad and with a good angle in the upper section. Powerfully defined muscles. Neither let down nor too straight on hocks, viewed from behind, placed straight, turning neither in nor out. Faults—Slender and slightly muscled hindlegs. Stiffness or stiltiness in hindquarters. **PAWS**—Short, well arched, and compact. Dew claws are to be removed when the tail is clipped. **HEIGHT AT THE SHOULDER**—Dogs, 58-65 centimeters; bitches, 55-60 centimeters. Faults—Too large or too small, or too heavy and massive, or too greyhound-like in general appearance. **HAIR**—



Short, hard, and close-lying. Gray undercoat allowed, but must nevertheless not be visible through outer coat. Faults—Soft or wavy hair. Feather on legs. **COLOR**—Black, brown, or blue, with rust-red, sharply defined markings. Some white allowed on the chest. Faults—Straw-yellow, dirty, or markings lacking sharp outline. Too much white on the chest or white on the toes. **QUALITIES**—Pleasant in manner and character. Faithful, fearless, attentive, and a reliable watchdog. Sure defender of his master, distrustful toward strangers, possessing conspicuous power of comprehension and great capability of training. In consequence of his characteristics, physical beauty, and attractive size, an ideal house dog and escort.

STANDARD AND SCALE OF POINTS (Valuation of points)—Excellent, 100-93 points. Very good, 92-86 points. Good, 85-81 points. Satisfactory, 80-75 points. General appearance—nobility, make-up, gait, 20; Head—teeth, eyes, ears, 15; build—neck, breast, back, fore- and hindquarters, paws, tail, etc., 40; size—dogs, 58-65 centimeters; bitches, 55-60 centimeters; hair—color, markings, 10; health and care, 10. Summary 100. (Note—The centimeter is equivalent to .3937 inches).

PINSCHER, WIREHAIED—This is the schnauzer, whose name was

taken from him by official decree, and the hard-sounding wirehaired pinscher given him.

He is a shaggy dog, of wirehaired coat, usually grizzly, of sharp expression and with an air of determination about him. He claims Germany as his native land, as one would guess by his old name.

He is strong and keen, likes a fight and is quick-tempered.

In America he is yet a new dog, and puppies command handsome sales prices. Just what will be his future is uncertain. The tendency of popular favor is toward the dog of good disposition, striking coat and much liveliness. The schnauzer does not fulfill these. The airedale, the foxterrier and the spaniel possess all of them.

Only a year ago (1924) a new breed swept by the dog star in the canine sky and came to view. The name attracted attention and curiosity, in fact, invited admiration; this was the schnauzer. Alas, he is no more. The American Kennel Club, with customary prosaicism, has decreed that there is no such dog as the schnauzer. To pronounce the word, with its mouth-filling roll of breathful voice, was to make one friendly to the breed and consider it a hale and hearty fellow, well met with.

By decree, the schnauzer is now the wire-haired pinscher. Prose has succeeded poetry, technicality has ousted the touch of sentiment, and a death blow, we fear has been struck at the schnauzer. A more fitting name could not be devised for his shaggy coat and proud mien seemed to say schnauzer, but to call him wire-haired pinscher is as to call a daisy a genus *Bellis*, which is a correct name but one without a soul.

Alas, the schnauzer! We knew him only briefly—he was a good fellow, suggesting a glass of beer, a pretzel and a pipe of tobacco.

STANDARD OF THE WIREHAIED PINSCHER—The schnauzer is a robust, sinewy more heavy-set than a slender dog of somewhat rectangular build. His nature combines high-spirited temperament with extreme solidity.

HEAD—Strong and elongated, gradually narrowing from the ears to the eyes and thence toward the tip of the nose, according to the size of the body. His total length (tip of nose to occiput), should compare approximately to the length of the back (withers first dorsal vertebra to the beginning of the tail) as 1-3. Upper part of the head (occiput to the base of the forehead) moderately broad between the ears—its width should not be more than two-thirds of the length—with flat, creaseless forehead and well muscled, but not too strong developed cheeks. Ears evenly cut, placed high and erect themselves in excitement. Eyes medium-sized, dark, oval turned forward, arched with wiry brows. The powerful ferretting snout formed by the upper and lower jaw (base of forehead to the tip of nose) should compare to the upper head as 4-5 and should end in a moderately blunt manner, with stubby moustache. Ridge of the nose straight and running



hock in line with extension of the upper neck line; from hock vertical to floor. **PAWS**—Short round with close arched toes (cat paws) dark nails and hard soles. **HAIR**—Close, strong and wiry on the back seen against the grain—unruly, that is neither short nor smooth; on ears, forehead, legs and paws, shorter. **HEIGHT**—From about 40 to the utmost 50 centimeter shoulder height. **COLOR**—All pepper and salt colored or similar equal mixtures or pure black. **FAULTS**—Too plump, or too light, low or high-legged built, too heavy around head, creased forehead, sticking-out or badly cut ears, light eye (with yellow or light-grey rings); strongly protruding or too short. Fangs too pointed, slanting crupper, elbows turned outside (French) heels turned inside; hindpart overbuilt, too steep, spread open toes, long and flat (hare) paws, too short, sleek, too long, soft, silky, curled, rolled, shaggy hair, all white, spotty, tigered red and reddish colors. Small, white breast spot, or stripe is only a beauty mark, but not a race fault.

POINTER—The gun dogs embrace the pointer, all setters, working spaniels, and pointing griffons. These also are bird dogs, but there are other breeds that are used as gun dogs and as bird dogs.

The pointer originated in Spain, where also the bulldog originated. He found his way to America in the early colonial days, and ever since has been a favorite for the field.

Today he is at his lowest ebb of popularity. The old controversy still rages between the lovers of the pointer and the lovers of the setter. Each claims his breed is a better dog for pointing, obeying and training. The



short coat of the pointer is his advantage. However, he is inclined to be sullen, not disposed to show affection except for his master.

almost parallel to the extension of the forehead. The tip of the nose is black and full. Lip tight and not overlapping with strongly developed fangs, healthy and pure white. **NECK**—Not too short, with skin close-fitting at the throat (dry). Nape strong and slightly arched. **FORE-QUARTERS**—Shoulders slanting and flat, but strongly muscled. Forelegs (upper and under arm) seen from all sides are vertical without any curve. **CHEST**—Moderately broad with visible strong breastbone and reaching at least to the height of the elbow and slowly extending backwards. Back strong and straight with well developed short thighs. The length of back vertical equal to shoulder height (from withers to floor) square built, belly well drawn up toward the back. **TAIL**—Extending high and cut down to three or four joints. **HIND-QUARTERS**—Thighs slanting and flat, but strongly muscled. Hind leg (upper and lower thighs) at first vertical to the knee, from knee to

It is to be observed, that regardless of working qualities, the breed of dog that is not well-dispositioned and ready at all times to show sociability, slowly loses its popularity.

The pointer is a picture of design for the artist and the architect. The massive chest and the solidly-built body denote strength, determination and aggressiveness. There is no defect that can be hidden in a pointer. He is clean-limbed, rugged and open to every inspection.

Training a pointer or other dog is a matter of much labor. It should not begin before the age of six months. A dog working well in the field must

an accomplishment. Few bird dogs also are good retrievers.

STANDARD OF THE POINTER—

SKULL—Of good size, wider across the ears than that of the setter, with the forehead rising well at the brows, showing a decided stop. A full development of the occipital protuberance is indispensable, and the upper surface should be in two rounded flats, with a furrow between. **MUZZLE**—Long (4 inches to 4-3/4 inches) and a broad, with widely-opened nostrils. The nose should be black or very dark brown in all but the lemons and whites, but in them it may be a deep flesh color. It should be cut off square, and not pointed—known as the "snipe nose" or "pig jaw." Teeth meeting even. **EARS, EYES AND LIPS**—Ears soft in coat, moderately long and thin in



be under full and almost perfect control of the master. He must start in the direction of game, scent a bird and when the bird is scented, he must not rush upon it, but stand perfectly still. The master then comes up from behind, flushes or causes the bird to fly up, and then fires. The dog must not be frightened by the gun shot, must not move forward to seize the game until he is ordered to do so, and then he must not seize the game but must take it in his mouth gently and bring it back to his master. He must have a soft mouth. All of this requires months of training, of patience, of labor. A well-trained gun dog or bird dog is

leather, not folding like the hound's, but lying flat and close to the cheeks, and set on low, without any tendency to prick. Eyes soft, and of medium size; color brown, varying in shade with that of the coat. Lips well developed but not pendant nor flew-like. **NECK**—Arched toward the head, long and round, without any approach to dewlap or throatiness. It should come out with a graceful sweep from between the shoulder blades. **SHOULDERS AND CHEST**—These are dependent on each other for their formation. Thus, a wide and looped chest cannot have the blades lying flat against the sides; and consequently, instead of this and their sloping backward, as they ought to do in order to give free action, they are upright, short, and fixed. Of course, a certain width is required to give room for the lungs, but the volume required should be obtained by depth

rather than width. Behind the blades the ribs should, however, be well arched, but still deep; this depth of back ribs is especially important.

BACK, QUARTERS AND STIFLES—

The loin should be very slightly arched and full of muscle, which should run well over the backribs; the hips should be wide, with a tendency even to raggedness, and the quarters should droop very slightly from them. These last must be full of firm muscle, and the stifles should be well bent and carried widely apart, so as to follow the hind legs to be brot well forward in the gallop, instituting a form of action which does not tire. **LEGS, ELBOWS AND HOCKS—**These must be strong enough to bear the strain given them. Substance of bone is therefore demanded not only in the shanks, but in the joints, the knees and hocks being especially required to be bony. The elbows should be well let down, giving a long upper arm, and should not be turned in nor out, the latter being, however, the lesser fault of the two, as the confined elbows limit the action considerably. The reverse is the case with the hocks, which may be turned in rather than out, the former being generally accomplished by the wideness of stifles insisted on. Both hind and fore pastern should be short, nearly upright and full of bone. **FEET—**All important; for,

however strong and fast the action may be, if the feet are not well-shaped and the horny covering hard, the dog will soon become footsore when at work. Preference is given to the round or cat foot, with the toes well arched and close together. The main point, however, is the closeness of the pads, compared with the thickness of the horny covering.

STERN—Strong in bone at the root, but should at once be reduced in size as it leaves the body, and then gradually taper to a point. It should be very slightly curved, carried a little above the line of the back, and without the slightest approach to curl at the tip. **SYMMETRY AND QUALITY—**

The pointer should display good proportion, no dog showing more difference between the "gentleman" and his opposite. It is impossible to analyze the essentials, but every judge carries the knowledge with him. **TEXTURE—**The coat in the pointer should be soft and mellow, but not absolutely silky.

COAT—No one color is preferred. There have been excellent pointers of all shades. However, a preponderance of white is desirable. Likeable colors are liver and white, lemon and white, and black and white. **SIZE AND WEIGHT—**Weight should be approximately fifty-five to sixty pounds for males, and forty-eight to fifty-five pounds for females. A heavy pointer should measure about twenty-five inches from shoulder to ground.

SCALE OF POINTS—Skull, 10; muzzle and nose, 10; ears, eyes and lips, 4; neck, 6; shoulders and chest, 15; back,

quarters and stifles, 15; legs, elbows and hocks, 12; feet, 8; stern, 5; symmetry and quality, 10; texture of coat, 5. Total—100.

POMERANIAN—The breed takes its name from its place of origin, the province of Pomerania, in northern Germany. The little dog we see today as the pomeranian has the Arctic dog for his ancestors. About a half century ago, he was evolved from the spitz dog, not the spitz we know today, but the wolf spitz, a large-sized dog, weighing from thirty to forty pounds. He in turn was an outgrowth of the Esquimau and the samoyede.

At first the pomeranian ranged in weight from twenty to twenty-five pounds. Today five pounds is a popular weight. The little fellow retains some of his Arctic qualities. The profuse coat is a reminder of the heavy coat of his ancestors. He is hardy as were his ancestors. He is always pert, lively and talking.

Color has become a chief concern of the fanciers of this breed. Today the sable and the orange are common colors. There are practically all colors and shades permitted. Particular, that is, more than one color, is also permissible.

Breeding for color in pomeranians is a chanceful game. Blue parents seldom have blue puppies; blue puppies usually come from the descendants of the blacks. Chocolate puppies come from orange sires and black or chocolate mothers. The orange puppies usually have chocolate fathers and orange or sable mothers. And after the puppy comes, he often changes color. Today he is black, tomorrow he may be blue; or today he is blue and tomorrow he may be a beautiful sable.

STANDARD OF THE POMERANIAN (As adopted by the American Pomeranian Club)—

APPEARANCE—The pomeranian in build and appearance should be a compact, short-coupled dog, well-knit in frame. His head and face should be fox-like, with small erect ears that appear sensible to every sound; he should exhibit great intelligence in his expression, docility in his disposition, and activity and buoyancy in his deportment. **HEAD—**The head should be somewhat foxy in outline, or wedge-shaped, the skull being slightly flat

(although in the toy varieties, the skull may be rather rounder), large in proportion to the muzzle, which should finish rather fine, and be free from lipiness. The teeth should be level, and on no account undershot. The head in its profile may exhibit a little "stop," which, however, must not be too pronounced, and the hair on the head and face must be smooth or short-coated. **EYES**—The eyes should be medium in size, rather oblique in shape, not set too wide apart, bright and dark in color, showing great intelligence and docility of temper. In a white dog, black rims around the eyes are preferable. **EARS**—The ears should be small, not set too far apart, nor too low down, and carried perfectly erect, like those of a fox and like the head, should be covered with soft, short hair. No

and not too wide. **LEGS**—The forelegs must be perfectly straight, of medium length, not such as would be termed either "leggy" or "low on leg," but in due proportion in length and strength to a well-balanced frame, and the forelegs and thighs must be well feathered, and feet small and compact in shape. No trimming is allowable. **TAIL**—The tail is characteristic of the breed and should be turned over the back and carried flat, being profusely covered with long spreading hair. **COAT**—Properly speaking, there should be two coats, an under- and an overcoat; the one a soft fluffy undercoat, and the other a long, perfectly straight and glistening coat covering the whole of the body, being very abundant around the neck and fore part of the shoulders and chest, where it should



plucking or trimming is allowable. **NOSE**—In black, black and tan, or white dogs, the nose should be black; in other colored pomeranians, it may more often be brown or liver-colored, but in all cases, the nose must be self not parti-colored, and never white. **NECK AND SHOULDERS**—The neck, if anything should be rather short, well set in, and lion-like, covered with a profuse mane and frill of long straight hair, sweeping from the under jaw and covering the whole of the front part of the shoulders and chest as well as the top part of the shoulders. The shoulders must be tolerably clean, and laid well back. **BODY**—The back must be short, and the body compact, being well-ribbed up and the barrel well rounded. The chest must be fairly deep

form a frill of profuse, standing-off, straight hair, extending over the shoulders as previously described. The hindquarters like those of the collie, should be similarly clad with long hair or feathering from the top of the rump to the hocks. The hair on the tail must be, as previously described, profuse and spreading over the back. **COLOR**—The following colors are admissible—White, black, blue, or grey, brown, sable, shaded sable, red, orange, fawn and parti-colors. The whites must be quite free from lemon or any other color, and the blacks, blues, browns and sables, from any white. A few white hairs in any of the self-colors shall not absolutely disqualify, but should carry great weight against a dog. In parti-colored dogs, the

colors should be evenly distributed on the body in patches; a dog with a white foot or a white chest would not be a parti-colored dog. Whole colored dogs with a white foot or feet, leg or legs, are decidedly objectionable, and should be discouraged, and can not compete as whole-colored specimens. In mixed classes, i.e., where whole-colored and parti-colored pomeranians compete together, the preference should—if in other points they are equal—be given to the whole-colored specimens. Shaded sables must be shaded thruout with three or more colors, as uniformly as possible, with no patches of self-color. Oranges must be self-colored thruout, and light shading tho not disqualifying should be discouraged. Note—Where classification by weight is made, the following scale passed by the club as the most suitable division, should be adopted by show committees—1, not exceeding 8 pounds (toys). 2, exceeding 8 pounds. Where classification by color is made, the following division should be adopted—1, black. 2, white. 3, brown or chocolate. 4, sable and shaded sable. 5, blue or grey. 6, any other color.

SUMMARY OF POINT VALUES—Appearance, 15; head, 5; eyes, 5; ears, 5; nose, 5; neck and shoulders, 5; body, 10; legs, 5; tail, 10; coat, 25; color, 10. Total—100.

POODLE—Here perhaps is the breed that has fallen most from its high estate. His very name is used in America to express an unfavorable opinion about a dog. To call a dog a poodle is to call him a mongrel, and almost a cur.

In continental Europe, the poodle is still the good dog he can be. In France he is most common and so he is often termed the French poodle. The poodle was originally used as a hunting dog and he is still an excellent swimmer and water retriever.

How many will agree when it is said that the most intelligent of all breeds of dogs is the poodle? Yet the statement is true. On the stage he has accomlisht acts beyond those done by any other breed.

In color, he may be black, white, brown or blue. The claim is that the white ones are more intelligent but this is only a claim; any thing can be claimed and anyone can do the claiming.

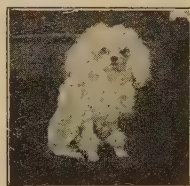
Weight varies greatly, ranging from five pounds to seventy pounds.

The common impression of a poodle is that of a dog looking like

a hideous clown, with parts of the body shaven close. Some persons have inquired whether the dog is born this way. It is the custom to shave the face, legs and loins, leaving tufts of hair here and there.

STANDARD OF THE POODLE—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—That of a very active, intelligent and elegant looking dog, well built, and carrying himself very proudly. **HEAD**—Long, straight, and fine, the skull not broad, with a slight peak at the back. **MUZZLE**—Long (but not snipey) and strong—not full in cheek; teeth white, strong, and level; gums black, lips black and not showing lippiness. **EYES**—Almond shaped, very dark, full of fire and intelligence. **NOSE**—Black and sharp. **EARS**—The leather long and wide, low set on, hanging close to the face. **NECK**—Well proportioned and strong, to admit of the head being carried high



and with dignity. **SHOULDERS**—Strong and muscular, sloping well to the back. **CHEST**—Deep and moderately wide. **BACK**—Short, strong, and slightly hollowed, the loins broad and muscular, the ribs well sprung and braced up. **FEET**—Rather small, and of good shape, the toes well arched, pads thick and hard. **LEGS**—Forelegs set straight from shoulder, with plenty of bone and muscle. Hindlegs very muscular and well bent, with the hocks well let down. **TAIL**—Set on rather high, well carried, never curled or carried over the back. **COAT**—Very profuse, and of good hard texture; if corded, hanging in tight, even cords, if non-corded, very thick and strong, of even length, the curls close and thick, without knots or cords. **COLORS**—All black, all white, all red, all blue. The white poodle should have dark eyes, black or very dark liver nose, lips, and toe-nails. The red poodle should have dark amber eyes, dark liver nose, lips, and toe-nails. The blue poodle should be of even color, and have dark eyes, lips, and toe-nails. All the other points of white, red, and blue poodles should be the same as the perfect black poodle.

N. B.—It is strongly recommended that only one-third of the body be clipped or shaved, and that the hair on the forehead be left on.

SCALE OF POINTS—General appearance and movement, 15; head and ears, 15; eyes and expression, 10; neck and shoulders, 10; shape of body, loin, back, and carriage of stern, 15; legs and feet, 10; coat, color and texture of coat, 15; bone, muscle and condition, 10. Total—100.

PREGNANCY, TO PREVENT—

A bitch in heat is almost helpless; she yields to the first opportunity for romance. If she has bred to an undesirable dog, as soon thereafter as practicable, syringe out the womb with a solution of alum and water, or of Condy's fluid, or of quinine.

PSYCHOLOGY—The mind of the dog is only a dog's mind. Too often too much is expected of him. He can not understand the meaning of words; he can understand only the tone of voice of the speaker and to him this tone means either one of kindness or of condemnation. The dog is man's best friend of the dumb creation and of all the dumb creation, comes nearest to understanding his moods and manners; yet there is a wide gulf which likely will never be crossed.

The dog has only one desire, to please his master. If he disobeys, in almost every case, it is because he does not understand what is wanted of him. He tries hard to understand, he wags his tail, he looks with pleading eyes, he stands uncertain; have patience, have sympathy; he is your willing slave.

Above all other things, be consistent. A dog has a memory as his keenest mental trait. He learns by knowing that when certain things happen, certain other things will follow. Therefore, do not fool him, do not play jokes on him at his expense.

Before you punish a dog, be certain that you have done your best to communicate your message to him; you can be assured that he already has done his best to understand your wish.

PUG—The pug was a popular favorite of thirty years ago and in some respects had more to commend himself than most toy dogs.

China has given the western world such breeds of dogs as the chow,

the pekingese, the toy spaniel, and the pug. The last three are classed as toy dogs; however, many persons, especially in America, have never seen a pug dog, although he flourished in great numbers a quarter of a century ago. Today he is most uncommon, except in England, where he had his original stronghold and still has some popularity.

The pug is easily recognized by his color, usually fawn, sometimes black, his crush nose and tightly curled tail. When only a few weeks old, he has the appearance of a grown dog. As a house dog he is very excellent. His short coat needs little attention; his good-natured disposition makes him an ideal companion for children; his quickness to learn is exceptional. He deserves popularity.



Much variation has taken place in the standard of the pug. It is to be observed that where the standard of a breed is too loosely interpreted and where too much variation is permitted, the breed suffers. The pug has been a victim of this and today such breeds as the bullterrier, the French bulldog and even the airedale are suffering from this loose obedience to the standard. It is not to be inferred that a standard must never be changed; the point is that whether the standard be changed or unchanged, fanciers should breed to it with undivided attention.

The pug has suffered exceedingly from the disloyalty of his enthusiasts. Some strove for a new color, that of black; some for over-size dogs and

big skulls, others for slanting muzzles, and still others for small eyes rather than for the large, expressive eyes which mark the pug with sympathy and intelligence. The following standard is believed to approach the nearest the ideal one.

STANDARD OF THE PUG—

SYMMETRY—Symmetry and general appearance decidedly square and cobby. A lean, leggy pug and a dog with short legs and long body are equally objectionable. **SIZE AND CONDITION**—The pug should be "multum in parvo," but his condensation (if the word may be used) should be shown by compactness of form, well-knit proportions, and hardness of developed muscle. The weight recommended as being the best is from 12 pounds to 16 pounds (dog or bitch). **BODY**—Short and cobby, wide in chest, and well ribbed up. **LEGS**—very strong, straight, of moderate length, and well under. **FEET**—Neither so long as the foot of the hare nor so round as that of the cat, well split-up toes, and the nails black. **MUZZLE**—Short, blunt, square, but not up-faced. **HEAD**—Large, massive, round, not apple-headed, with no indentation of the skull. **EYES**—Dark in color, very large, bold, and prominent, globular in shape, soft and solicitous in expression, very lustrous, and when excited full of fire. **EAR**—Thin, small, soft like black velvet. There are two kinds—the rose and the button. Preference is given to the latter. **MARKINGS**—Clearly defined. The muzzle, or mask, ears, moles on cheeks thumb-mark or diamond on forehead, back trace should be as black as possible. **MASK**—The mask should be black. The more intense and well defined it is the better. **WRINKLES**—Large and deep. **TRACE**—A black line extending from the occiput to the tail. **TAIL**—Curled tightly as possible over the hip. The double curl is perfection. **COAT**—Fine, smooth, soft, short, and glossy, neither hard nor woolly. **COLOR**—Silver fawn, apricot fawn, or black. Each should be decided, to make the contrast complete between the color and the trace and mask.

PUPPIES AND FRIENDSHIP—A puppy can win friends anywhere and he usually needs them. He has a short memory; he is full of the joy of living; his teeth need cleaning on shoes, curtains and carpets, and he forgets at times where the bath room is located. Have patience and have a heart.

He is only a beast of the fields; he can not distinguish the meaning of words by their pronunciation; he knows only the tone of the voice,

whether friendly or hostile. Give him a chance.

PUPPIES AT SHOWS—Puppies can be taken from the show permanently on the day they are judged. All other dogs, except upon the show veterinarian's statement that the dog is ailing, must remain until the end of the show. This is as it should be, for the public is entitled to see as many dogs as practicable.

Officially a pup becomes of age when he is older than one year. He can not be shown unless more than six months old and not more than one year old. The age of a puppy or of any dog, for show purposes, is figured to include the day preceding the show and not the day on which he is judged.

There may be two classes of puppies—junior, six to nine months, and senior, nine to twelve months.

PUPPIES, CHOOSING—A litter of puppies is a pleasing sight. They are helpless but they want not for friends. They have no fear, no worry. They consider all men and all things their friends.

It is in the litter that the purchaser finds his problem. Which of the merry attractive crowd shall he select? The grown dog is not always the puppy grown up. Coat, and head change most. Color can not be determined until the puppy is about six months old.

Were I choosing, I should pick the little fellow who is most lively, who turns first when I whistle. I would not pick the chubbiest one. And I would not permit the owner to tell me what a noble dog it will be when it grows up, for no one can forecast with certainty the grown dog until the puppy is at least four months old.

PUPPIES, FEEDING OF—The feeding of dogs, especially of puppies, is matter of ignorance on the part of most people. After a puppy is six weeks' old, he likes nothing else more than meat. For thousands of years his ancestors have subsisted almost entirely on meat, therefore, his digestive equipment is designed for the eating of meat.

Give a puppy some raw meat, not cooked, especially fresh hamburger, every day; feed him three or four times a day with fresh cooked vegetables, excepting potatoes and turnips, but give him meat once daily. Fish bones and chicken bones should not be given for fear they will catch in his throat.

PUPPIES IN SUMMERTIME—A puppy two and one-half months old can be bathed almost any number of times during the summer. Our suggestion would be about twice a week.

A puppy in the summer can have his kennel in the yard or in the house. Keep a saucer of fresh water, constantly accessible and always in the same spot. Add a little lime water if you think there is stomach trouble.

Up to the age of four months, one-third of his diet may be sweet milk to be given at his regular meal time.

Feed him boiled green vegetables, stale white bread, well-cooked oat meal, boiled rice and about twice a week a few scraps of lean meat cut fine. Do not give him fish or chicken bones. Three or four meals during the day should be the rule. Do not exercise him immediately after eating.

Let him have access to green growing grass as a playground if possible.

If you have trouble with his coat, bathe him only once a week or once every two weeks and clean him with brush and comb two or three times a week.

PURCHASE PAPERS—Sales of dogs usually are on a cash basis and payment is often demanded in advance. The best protection for the purchaser is that he assures himself of the honesty and good reputation of the seller. This can not always be done; the next best thing is to demand and secure all purchase papers immediately upon payment of the purchase price, whether or not the dog has been received.

The safe course of action is to withhold part of the purchase price until all papers properly prepared are received by the buyer. A kennel handling its affairs in a businesslike man-

ner, does not object to this demand. The dishonest seller often uses the absence of papers as excuse later for argument, extortion or demand for further money.

Three papers should be furnished by the seller of a dog to the buyer, namely, bill of sale and receipt for money, pedigree certificate, and registration application or application for transfer of registration.

The bill of sale should cover the material parts of the transaction, as in the following brief form:—

"I have this day sold to (name and address of purchaser) a (sex and breed) dog, guaranteed by me to be in sound health, for the sum of \$—, receipt of which I hereby acknowledge (or if part payment is made, state how much has been received and when the balance is to be paid), express charges to be paid (here state whether shipment is to be made collect for charges or prepaid; omit if no shipment is to be made)." Signature, address, of seller, with date. No witness is necessary.

The second paper is a pedigree certificate for at least three generations, signed by the seller. The usual printed blank provides for all necessary and desirable information.

The third paper is an application for registration if the dog has not yet been registered and if registered, an application for transfer of ownership, signed by the seller and also the original registry receipt properly endorsed.

The application for signed registration must carry genuine signatures, two of which must be signed in the body of the application, one the name and address of the person who owned or leased the dam at the time of service, the second, the name and address of the owner of the sire at time of service. The third signature is that of the buyer, who signs at the bottom of the application at any time he desires to send the papers to the registration office.

Often when a puppy or grown dog is purchased, the buyer is so pleased and enthusiastic over the purchase that he forgets about the papers or

permits the seller to make a promise to furnish the papers later. Delay means difficulty, for parties later may move, die, or refuse to sign papers. Get all information on the signed papers and do not be satisfied with

the statement of the seller that the dog is pedigreed or eligible to registration.

A reliable, business-like kennel will furnish gladly all papers with the sale.



R

RABIES — One of the greatest crimes committed against the lower creation is that against man's best friend of the lower creation, the killing of dogs for alleged rabies. The cry of mad dog is a sign of madness on the part of humans rather than of the dog. The public has been educated to fear hydrophobia or rabies; the instant a dog acts queerly, the cry arises, a policeman is sought, a crack of his pistol, and one more murder has been done. If every human who acted queerly, were shot, on as slight evidence as the alleged mad dog is shot, soon none of us would be left to shoot the rest of us.

A dog sweats mostly thru his tongue; he wears a coat of leather and hair around him in summer time; he is naturally an inhabitant of the outdoors, where he can stretch on the ground under some tree and its shade. Being kept in the haunts of man, often on the hot pavement or the stuffy house, it is only natural that he should sweat profusely at the mouth, be a bit uncomfortable, and act a bit uneasily in the hot summer.

Of one hundred dogs shot on account of rabies, perhaps one dog actually had the rabies. Most veterinarians will agree with the statement that hardly one dog of every five thousand ever has a case of rabies.

To brush aside some of the popular errors of belief regarding rabies, let me state some of the facts which are agreed upon by all scientists who have studied the matter. If a dog actually has rabies he is incurable. Vaccination of a dog with anti-rabies serum will make it almost certain that he will never contract rabies.

When a dog is suspected of the disease, isolate him, put him in a cool, quiet place. Rabies never come of its own accord; it must be communicated, either by the bite of another dog who is mad or by inoculation with the germ purposely in the laboratory. A dog may bite the same person a hundred times and go mad later; the bitten person will never contract rabies. Muzzling of dogs can not prevent rabies, altho this is the specific purpose for which the laws requiring muzzling have been passed.

Rabies is usually preceded by a change in the normal habits of the dog. A fond dog may become very crabid, a crabid dog very good-natured. These changes often occur in a dog; when they do happen, it is not a sign that rabies is approaching, but it is true that when rabies actually is approaching, the dog acts in this manner.

If rabies is actually approaching, the dog seeks rest and quiet and has little appetite. This same symptom is true of other approaching diseases such as distemper. Again, this symptom is not a sign of rabies. Dogs do not go mad suddenly; rabies approaches gradually; it develops during the course of a few days; the observant person can always be made aware of its coming.

Some other symptoms are that the dog seeks dark spots, walks around staggeringly, chew doors and other hard substances. The eye becomes glassy; it has an unsteady appearance. Later the dog will snap in the air, then suddenly become affection-

ate. A dog actually mad does not bark; it bites without the warning of a bark.

The first part of the body affected is the back of the mouth; this becomes swollen. The voice becomes husky and of peculiar tone. Vomiting usually occurs. Water is lapped greedily; the dog may plunge his head into it. Finally he becomes paralyzed and shortly thereafter succumbs. The whole stage of disease covers a period of about one week.

Just remember these things—very, very few dogs go mad; most of the opinions about mad dogs are wrong; if a dog is suspected, isolate him, call a veterinarian. After a week, either he is dead or he never had the rabies. Lastly, do not go mad over mad dogs; more humans go mad than do dogs. There are no insane asylums for dogs; they don't need them.

RACING, DOG—Whippets and greyhounds are used for racing. This sport is increasing in popularity.

Whippet races usually are for a distance of two hundred yards. Handicaps are based upon weight; the heavier dog is presumed to be

The distance of the two hundred yards must be run in twelve to fifteen seconds.

The waving of a rag is the call to action for a whippet. When he is only a few weeks old, he is taught to run after a rag waved in front of him. In the actual racing, each dog runs in his lane and seldom leaves this straight course.

Two men handle a dog; the one at the starting tape is the slipper, releasing the dog as the two run together. But before the starter's pistol is fired, the man at the finish tape is yelling to his dog, waving a white towel, and then, as the pistol cracks, the thrill is on. The whippet wins his heart's desire, the white towel, which he chews into shreds.

Greyhounds may be seen in American parks chasing wooden rabbits moved by electricity. They bark, run and have as thrilling sport as tho the rabbits were real rabbits and this is so because the hounds think they are real rabbits. If ever the wires became crossed, and the greyhounds caught the wooden rabbits, it is not known what illusions might be shattered.

Real rabbit coursing is an organ-



the faster dog, giving a handicap of three yards for every pound. This basis of handicap is fairly reasonable, yet it is not altogether satisfactory.

ized sport in the midwestern states. The National Coursing Association, Manhattan, Kansas, features a national coursing meet each year.

Jackrabbits are trained for days before the meet to dash from one end of the field to their quarters at the other end. Sometimes as many as five hundred are used for this work.

The greyhound do not race in pack; only two at a time contend; both of these are released by one man, known as the slipper, and he employs for this purpose a leash which frees both dogs at exactly the same instant.

The dogs are trained for weeks before the event. Feet are toughened and bodies are sponged, and as much care taken as with a race horse. One dog at the race carries a red woolen collar, the other a white woolen collar. Halfway down the field, a judge on horseback, a timer and a clerk are stationed.

A jackrabbit is freed in front of the two greyhounds; when he has run about one hundred and fifty feet directly ahead, the two greyhounds are released. The rabbit runs and turns, now one greyhound, now the other snaps at him. When a dog turns the rabbit, a point is counted for the dog and a last point is counted for the dog that kills the rabbit. The winning dog on the morrow will run against a new contender and so on until the last dog is run.

This is fun for the greyhounds. What shall we say of the jackrabbit? He is not running for fun, for sport, for exercise, but for his life. It is certain fate of death for him except when he is able to reach his safe quarters at the other end of the field. But in almost all cases, his fate will be decided in less than two minutes; only the fastest and best dodging rabbits can keep from the two greyhounds as long as one hundred and twenty seconds. If the greyhounds do not catch him within two minutes, relief dogs are turned into the field to prevent the greyhounds from running themselves into a collapse. The conspiracy is entirely to the disadvantage of Mr. Jackrabbit.

REGISTERING A DOG—Most clubs for registering pedigrees require a record of at least three generations, or fourteen dogs, seven on each side,

all of whom must be of the same breed.

A mongrel is ineligible because more than one breed is in his veins; his pedigree may be known, yet he is ineligible.

Further, all of the fourteen must already be registered.

Years ago, books of registration were closed as of a certain date, after verification of all pedigrees already registered. This closes for all time the doors to registration, with one exception—a dog not eligible, with known pedigree of three generations can be registered after it has won at least ten points at shows, with these further conditions—that it is an American-bred dog and that the applications for registration have the signatures of breeder and the owner of sire.

A new breed, after its characteristics have been studied and assured, may be admitted to registration. The spitz once upon a time was recognized but since has been disowned.

Dogs of other countries, properly registered in their own country, can be registered in America.

The leading associations in America for registering dogs are—American Kennel Club, fee \$2.00, 221—4th avenue, New York City, all breeds, emphasis upon bench or show dogs, and the Field Dog Stud Book, fee \$4.00, 440 South Dearborn street, Chicago, field or work, sport and trail dogs.

Another reliable agency is, for foxhounds (American) and coonhounds, the International Stud Book, 205 Herald Building, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Canadian Kennel Club, fee \$1, all breeds, 25 Melinda Street, Toronto, Canada. United Kennel Club, Kalamazoo, Michigan, fee twenty-five cents, emphasizing American bullterrier. National Coursing Association, fee \$1.00, greyhounds, Manhattan, Kansas. Whippet Association of America, fee \$1.00, whippets, Mill Neck, L. I., N. Y., care of E. Coe-Kerr. American Foxhound Breeders' Stud Book, fee \$1.00, foxhounds, Rushville, Missouri.

An application for registration to the A. K. C. does not need to be writ-

ten in ink. It must be signed at the bottom by the owner. Two signatures must be in the body of the application where appear the lines breeder and owner of sire; these signatures must be original.

A dog's pedigree should be registered for the following reasons:—

1. Registration establishes for all time the ancestry of the dog and makes it a matter of public and official record. It identifies him by an assigned number which can be used at all times.

2. Should the pedigree papers be lost or stolen, a certified copy can be secured from the registration books.

3. Registration facilitates the sales of dogs as it assures the prospective purchaser of the correctness of blood lines.

4. Registration makes it possible for all dog fanciers to study blood lines, to trace ancestries and to preserve from one generation to another a permanent record which would not be done, did not some central body gather and preserve all pedigree records.

Application for registration must be made on approved blank forms.

The certified pedigree is not sent with the application. This is a document kept by the owner of the dog for his own record.

The application for registration must bear three original signatures—that of the owner of the dog, that of the owner of the dog's sire at the time of service, and that of the breeder, who is the owner or lessee of the dog's dam at the time of service. These three parties sometimes are one and the same person.

REGISTERING FOREIGN DOGS—

Shepherd dogs, commonly called German police dogs, that are registerable on the books of the German Shepherd Dog Club can be registered on the books of the American Kennel Club after importation to America.

Not all foreign dogs registered with kennel clubs of their countries can be registered in America upon importation. The eligibility of registration depends on whether there are arrangements between the American

Kennel Club and the foreign kennel club.

This international reciprocity is to be encouraged for new breeds and foreign types of old breeds add to the colorful interest of the fancying of dogs.

RETRIEVER—Here we have a breed that England developed from America. About the year 1850, a black-coated dog was taken to England from Labrador and being crossed with the English setter, gave us the retriever breed.

He is free from ear canker, never knows what it is to be cold or chilly, and has a soft mouth for holding game, whether getting it on land or on water.

Pointers, setters and spaniels retrieve, but most of them crush their game; they all are retrieving dogs; also the poodle and the Old English



sheep dog do retrieving, but the retriever breed excels all, even the Chesapeake Bay dog and the Irish water spaniel, in retrieving game uninjured.

The flat-coated retriever, the curly-coated retriever and the Labrador retriever are varieties of the retriever breed. The curly-coated has a tight curl, of solid knot, fitting closely to one another, forming an almost perfect protection against water. The Labrador is much like the flat-coated except that he is smaller in size and lower on leg.

STANDARD OF THE RETRIEVER—GENERAL APPEARANCE—That of a well-proportioned, bright and active sporting dog, showing power without

lumber and raciness without weediness. **HEAD**—Long, fine, without being weak, the muzzle square, the underjaw strong with an absence of lippiness or throatiness. **EYES**—Dark as possible, with a very intelligent, mild expression. **NECK**—Long and clean. **EARS**—Small, well set on, and carried close to the head. **SHOULDERS**—Oblique, running well into the back, with plenty of depth of chest. **BODY**—Short and square, and well ribbed up. **STERN**—Short and straight, and carried gaily, but not curled over the back. **FORELEGS**—Straight, pasterns strong, feet small and round. **QUARTERS**—Strong; stifles well bent. **COAT**—Dense, black or liver, of fine quality and texture. Flat, not wavy. **WEIGHT**—From 65 pounds to 80 pounds for dogs; bitches rather less.

RETRIEVING—At times the hunter shoots game, especially grouse, partridge or duck, but can not locate the game after it has been stooped; perhaps it is on the water; perhaps it has fallen in thick underbrush; perhaps it has been wounded and has moved to another spot.

He calls upon his dog to aid. This is the work of retrieving. But it is work not easily done well. The pointer, the setter, the spaniel, the poodle, the Old English Sheep Dog, the Irish water spaniel, the Chesapeake Bay dog, and the retriever proper have been used for the work. But most of them have hard mouths; they crush the game. The retriever proper perhaps is the softest-mouthed of all.

The natural tendency and desire of a dog is to seize and bite the game; it requires much training to take this tendency away from the dog.

RHODESIAN LION DOG—During the last decade a new breed of dog for hunting lions has been evolved in southern Africa, known as the Rhodesian lion dog. Instead of rushing to the lion and being killed by one swift stroke of the lion's paw, this breed follows but not too closely.

It has the general appearance of the Great Dane and is distinguished by a whorl or twist of tufted hair that runs along the backbone almost the entire length. The original breeder was the Reverend C. D. Helm, of Hope Fountain Mission, near Bulawayo.

RUSSIAN SHEEPDOG—This breed

of foreign dog is recognized by the American Kennel Club and is often termed the Owtchar dog. It came to England by way of trading ships from the Baltic. It is not of terrier type, as is sometimes stated, but is not unlike the Old English sheepdog, the bob-tailed, shaggy dog of England.

He is a large dog, the largest of European shepherd dogs. He may stand as high as thirty inches at the shoulder. His tail usually is of natural length. His height is about equal to his length. Sometimes ears are cropt.

He is a strong dog, of large head, well able to defend the flock of sheep against wolves. He may be compared to the human tramp, for his coat is long and dense, tangled, and matted. Being Russian, his tangled hair is not to be unexpected and perhaps an Owtchar by the side of the typical Russian peasant would not be inharmonious combination.

SALUKI—The saluki is an Asiatic dog. Within the past few years a number have been imported to England and a few to America; they have been liked in these countries.

They present a graceful and easy appearance, resembling mostly the greyhound in size and in lines of body. The ears and tail are heavily feathered.

The color may be white, fawn, red, black and tan or white with black.

Puppies are awkward and unattractive, but as they develop, they lose this and acquire the beauty of the grown dog.

SAMOYEDE (pronounced sam-oh-yed, accent on last syllable)—The samoyede is an Arctic dog, a sledge dog. Six dogs usually form a sledge team. However, only four of the Esquimaux, being larger dogs, compose a team. The samoyede does well also in herding reindeer. His native home is among the Samoyede, a Mongolian race in northeastern Siberia.

The breed has its descent likely from the white Arctic wolf. It is related to the wolf spitz, from which the pomeranian has been evolved.

But the samoyede is not to be confused with the spitz dog, common in America today.

The Esquimau dog and the samoyede are the two Arctic breeds used for sledge work; the husky or mongrel dog is used for sledge work also.

Where the samoyede has gotten his amiable nature from is a mystery. All other dogs of the north are surly, snappy and inclined to be vicious. He is not; he is a likeable companion, entirely safe with children.

The hairy ears, fox-like muzzle and long snowy-white coat, make a pretty picture. This breed is not as popular as it should be.

It is surprising how many people request a spitz dog when seeking a



pet. If the samoyede would be used in the stead, the breed would be in demand a dozen more times than it is.

STANDARD OF THE SAMOYEDE—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—The samoyede being essentially a working dog should be strong and active and graceful, and as his work lies in cold climates, his coat should be heavy and weather-resisting. He should not be long in back, as a weak back would make him practically useless for his legitimate work; but at the same time a cobby body, such as the chow's, would also place him at a great disadvantage as a draught dog. Breeders should aim for the happy medium, viz., a body not long, but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest and well-sprung ribs, strong neck, straight front and exceptionally strong loins. A full grown dog should stand about 21 inches at shoulder. On account of the depth of chest required, the legs should be

moderately long; a very short-legged dog is to be deprecated. Hindquarters should be practically well developed, stifles well bent, and any suggestion of unsound stifles or cow hocks severely penalized. **COAT**—The body should be well covered with a thick, close, soft and short undercoat, with harsh hair growing through it, forming the outer coat, which should stand straight away from the body and be quite free from curl. **HEAD**—Powerful and wedge-shaped with a broad flat skull, muzzle of medium length, a tapering foreface, not too sharply defined, ears not too long and slightly rounded at tips, set well apart, and well covered inside with hair. Eyes dark, set well apart and deep, with alert intelligent expression. Lips black. Hair short and smooth before the eyes. Nose and eye-rims black for preference, but may be brown or flesh colored. Strong in length, broad and very muscular. **CHEST AND RIBS**—Chest broad and deep. Ribs well sprung, giving plenty of heart and lung play. **HINDQUARTERS**—Very muscular, stifles well let down, cow hocks or straight stifles very objectionable. **LEGS**—Straight and muscular. Good bone. **FEET**—Long, flattish and slightly spread out. Soles well padded with hair. **TAIL**—Long and profuse, carried over back when alert, sometimes dropped down when at rest. **SIZE AND WEIGHT**—Dogs, 20 to 22 inches at shoulder, 45 to 55 pounds; bitches, 18 to 20 inches; 36 to 45 pounds. **COLOR**—Pure white, white and biscuit, cream.

SCALE OF POINTS—General appearance, 20; head, 15; coat, 10; size, 10; chest and ribs, 10; hindquarters, 10; back, 10; feet, 5; legs, 5; tail, 5. Total—100.

SATURATION POINT—Will there ever be too many dogs offered for sale? Will the supply exceed the demand? Are there too many puppies being bred?

We believe that there cannot be too many good dogs and that the saturation point in the market of pedigreed dogs will never be reached. The average age of a dog is about ten years, for those who live to old age. Perhaps two of every three dogs never reach old age; the distemper, the dog catcher or the automobile take away a large number.

The popularity of the dog is not at a standstill; during the last few years it has gone ahead by leaps; today it still is increasing. The front covers of magazines are a reliable indication of the public mind of the moment; dogs make the front cover

frequently. For February, 1925, the largest circulating magazine in America gave the entire cover to Scottish terrier puppies, cocking their heads upward in likeable way; even the pretty girl is absent.

Advertisements also have featured the dog. Makers of smart clothes for men show the hero promenading with a shepherd or a chow, and makers of preparations for milady's toilet place the borzoi at her side.

There never will be too many good dogs; there never will be a slump in the demand for puppies.

SCHIPPERKE—The barges of Belgium have a foot-wide ledge running around the hull and the schipperke took his watch on this, to be known as the little skipper or schipperke, (pronounced skip-er-ke).

The schipperke has a tail altho for many, many years it has been dockt; in fact, now some are born tailless, some with a stump for a tail. The docking consists of the removal of the entire tail; therefore, it is not surgical work for the ordinary kennel surgeon with scissors and hatchet.

This little fellow is inquisitive, prying into everything; the slightest noise makes him a detective. He seems to be a bundle of nerves. As ratter, swimmer, watchdog, and jealous companion, he has claims for popularity, greater than that given to him. His size, liveliness and disposition should gain friends for him in the United States. He deserves more attention; fanciers seeking a breed to popularize, should consider the little skipper.

STANDARD OF THE SCHIPPERKE (Adopted by the Schipperke Club of England)—

HEAD—Foxy in type, skull should not be round, but broad, and with little stop. The muzzle should be moderate in length, fine but not weak; should be well filled out under the eyes. **NOSE**—Black and small. **EYES**—Dark brown, small, more oval than round, and not full; bright and full of expression. **EARS**—Shape—of moderate length, not too broad at base, tapering to a point. Carriage—stiffly erect, and when in that position the inside edge to form as near as possible a right angle with the skull, and strong enough not to be bent otherwise than lengthways. **TEETH**—Strong and level.

NECK—Strong and full, rather short, set broad on the shoulders, and slightly arched. **SHOULDERS**—Muscular and sloping. **CHEST**—Broad and deep in brisket. **BACK**—Short, straight, and strong. **LOINS**—Powerful well drawn up from the brisket. **FORELEGS**—Perfectly straight, well under the body, with bone in proportion to the body. **HINDLEGS**—Strong, muscular; hocks well let down. **FEET**—Small, cat-like, and standing well on its toes. **NAILS**—Black. **HINDQUARTERS**—Fine, compared to the foreparts; muscular and well-developed thighs, tailless, rump well rounded. **COAT**—Black, abundant, dense, and harsh, smooth on



the head, ears and legs, lying close on the back and sides, but erect and thick round the neck, forming a mane and frill, and well feathered on back of thighs. **WEIGHT**—About 12 pounds. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—A small, cobby animal, with sharp expression, intensely lively, presenting the appearance of always being on the alert. **DISQUALIFYING POINTS**—Drop, or semi-erect ears. **FAULTS**—White hairs are objected to, but are not disqualifying.

RELATIVE VALUE OF POINTS—Head, nose, eyes, teeth, 20; ears, 10; neck, shoulders, chest, 10; back, loins, 5; forelegs, 5; hindlegs, 5; feet, 5; hindquarters, 10; coat and color, 20; general appearance, 10. Total—100.

SCOTTISH TERRIER—There are many Scottish terriers. There are two Irish terriers—the Irish terrier breed and the kerry blue terrier breed. The Scottish terrier breeds are the Scottish terrier, the skye terrier, West Highland white terrier, dandie dinmont terrier and the cairn terrier.

The present discussion is of the Scottish terrier breed, known familiarly as the Scottie or "diehard." His

origin is not known, but the easy reply is that he descended from the oldtime Highland terrier, an answer that is correct for the question of origin regarding any of the Scottish terrier breeds.

This leads us to the observation that the breeds of dogs are exceedingly artificial, that cross breeding has been frequent, and that there are few, very few ancient original breeds; perhaps a half dozen would include all and these half dozen be reduced to two or three in the earliest

little, seeing much and thinking more. Just like any other Scotchman.

The long, low-set body, the long tapering muzzle, the hard, wiry coat; the straight, well-boned front legs set well under the body, are characteristics easily noticed.

STANDARD OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER (As approved by the Scottish Terrier Club of America)—

SKULL—Long, of medium width, slightly domed and covered with short hard hair. It should not be quite flat as there should be a slight stop or drop between the eyes. **MUZZLE**—In proportion to the length of skull, with not



times. That all dogs have sprung from one species of wild animal is a reasonable conclusion.

The Scottish terrier breed was popular in America twenty-five years ago; today its popularity is in the eclipse.

However, the "diehard" always has his devotees. He is really a working terrier. Rats, rabbits, ferrets and the like become his victims. He is a clean dog, patient, a good guard. He attends to his own affairs, saying

too much taper toward the nose. Nose should be black and of good size. The jaws should be perfectly level and teeth square, altho the nose projects somewhat over the mouth, giving the impression that the upper jaw is longer, than the lower. **EYES**—Set wide apart, small and of almond shape, not round. Color to be dark brown or nearly black. To be bright, piercing and set well under the brow. **EARS**—Small, prick, set well up on the skull, rather pointed but not cut. The hair on them should be short and velvety. **NECK**—Moderately short, thick and muscular, strongly set on sloping shoulders, but not too short as to appear clumsy. **CHEST**—Broad

and very deep, well let down between the forelegs. **BODY**—Moderately short and well ribbed up with strong loin, deep flanks and very muscular hind-quarters. **LEGS AND FEET**—Both fore- and hindlegs should be short and

—The face should wear a keen, sharp and active expression. Both head and tail should be carried well up. The dog should look very compact, well-muscled and powerful, giving the impression of immense power in a small size.



very heavy in bone in proportion to the size of the dog. Forelegs straight or slightly bent with elbows close to the body, as Scottish terriers should not be out at the elbows. Stifles should be well bent and legs straight from hock to heel. Thighs very muscular. Feet round and thick with strong nails, forefeet larger than the hindfeet. **TAIL**—Never cut and about seven inches long, carried gaily with a slight curve but not over the back. **COAT**—Rather short, about two inches, dense undercoat with outer coat intensely hard and wiry. **SIZE**—About ten inches high at the shoulder and weight about 18 to 20 pounds, for both sexes. The correct size must take into consideration height fully as much as weight. **COLOR**—Steel

FAULTS—Eyes large, round or light colored. Light bone. Out at elbows. Ears round, drop or too large. Coat soft, silky or curly. Jaw over or under-shot. Over or undersize.

SCALE OF POINTS—Skull, 5; muzzle, 5; eyes, 5; ears, 10; neck, 5; chest, 5; body, 15; legs and feet, 10; tail, 2-1/2; coat, 15; size, 10; color, 2-1/2; General appearance, 10. Total—100.

SCOTT'S TRIBUTE—"The Al mighty, who gave the dog to be the companion of our pleasures and our toils, hath invested him with a nature noble and incapable of deceit. He forgets neither friend nor foe, remembers with accuracy both benefit and injury. He hath a share of man's intelligence, but no share of man's falsehood. You may bribe an assassin to slay a man, or a witness to take away his life by a false accusation, but you cannot make a dog tear his benefactor."

SENATOR VEST'S TRIBUTE TO A DOG—A dog had been killed in a small town in Missouri. The owner accused a neighbor of the act and brot him into court.

After the witnesses had been heard on both sides, a young attorney, George Graham Vest by name, later to become a United States Senator, arose and in a soft voice, address the



or iron grey, brindled or grizzled, black, sandy or wheaten. White markings are objectionable, and can be allowed only on the chest and that to a slight extent only. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**

jury in behalf of the owner of the dog. The jury deliberated only a few minutes and returned the verdict of guilty against the killer.

The address of Senator Vest on this occasion was as given above and may be considered the most eloquent and appealing of all the many tributes to the dog.

"The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or his daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money a man has he may lose. It flies away from him when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw stones of malice when failure settles its clouds upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous is his dog.

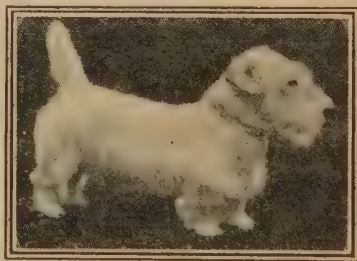
"A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground where the wintry winds blow fiercely if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the sores and wounds that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey thru the heavens.

"If misfortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its em-

brace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true, even in death."

SEALYHAM TERRIER — The breed has not been popular in America; a few are seen at shows, usually the eastern shows. In 1924, a sealyham was best dog in show at the Westminster show, in New York City, the largest show affair from year to year in America. However, this publicity did not increase much the interest in the breed.

The first impression had by the onlooker, is that of slowness and clumsiness. His head is large in proportion to the other parts of the body. The legs are very short. It can not be said truthfully that he is a handsome dog. The present tendency of judges to favor heavy dogs of the breed, increases this disadvantage.

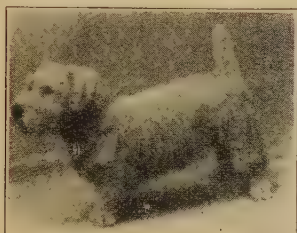


The sealyham is an English terrier originating in Pembrokeshire, England, and named after the seat of the Edwardes family in that district. He is a good worker in the field, brave, enduring and obedient.

STANDARD OF THE SEALYHAM TERRIER (as adopted by the American Sealyham Terrier Club) —

GENERAL APPEARANCE — The sealyham should be the embodiment of power and determination in a terrier. Of extraordinary substance for his size, yet free from clumsiness. **HEAD** — The skull, unusually wide between the ears, slightly rounded and domed with practically no stop and a light indentation running down between the brows. Long, powerful, level jaws, the upper finishing in a large black nose with

wide nostrils. Brown or butterfly nose a very bad fault. **BODY**—Comparatively short between back of neck and set on of tail, but of good length from the junction of the humerus and shoulder blades to the back of the hindquarters, thus giving great flexibility. Very deep, well ribbed up with comparatively wide front, the chest well let down between the forelegs, giving large heart and lung room (the latter being very important for a dog that has to stay long underground). **COAT**—Dense, undercoat, the top coat being hard and wiry. **EARS**—Of medium size, set low and carried closely against cheek. **HINDQUARTERS**—Wide and massive with strong second thighs, stifles well bent, the hocks well let down. **LEGS**—Short, heavily boned, the forelegs as straight as is consistent with the body being well let down between them. **FEET**—Of medium size, round with



thick pads and very strong nails. The forefeet being larger though not quite so long as the hind. **EYE**—Set somewhat wide apart, of medium size and dark or dark hazel. **TEETH**—Strong, large, square and white; the canines fitting closely between each other. Undershot or overshot jaw very undesirable. **NECK**—Of good length, but extremely strong and muscular. **TAIL**—Docked and carried gaily. **COLOR**—Coat, to be all white, with lemon, tan, brindle or badgerpie markings on head and ears. Heavy markings on body undesirable. **SIZE**—Between 8 and 12 inches at the shoulder. Dogs should weigh from 18 to 22 pounds; bitches from 16 to 20 pounds. **FAULTS**—Overweight, light eyes, light bone, jaws overshot or undershot, brown or butterfly nose, heavy marking on body.

SETTER, ENGLISH—We walk on dangerous ground when we tell of the setter, for he has so many devotees, that to say anything least unfavorable to him is to bring curses upon one's head.

There are three kinds of setters—English, Irish and gordon or black-and-tan. The English is divided into the two varieties—English proper and Llewellyn.

Only recently, in October, 1925, there died at his home in England, a man who left behind him a monument more noble, worthy and enduring than one of marble, or of vast estate of land. He left behind him for prosperity to enjoy a great breed of dog that has given pleasure to thousands, perhaps millions, of dog lovers, sportsmen and hunters, the Llewellyn setter.

Mr. Purcell Llewellyn almost fifty years ago set about to secure a strain of setter that would be bold, useful and able to perform in the woods according to the demands of the hunt. He crossed Laverack setters with Duke, Rhoebe and Kate setters and evolved the setter known at first as the field trial setter and later, about 1886, as the Llewellyn setter.

But during the past ten years the strain has become weakened. The Llewellyn today is nerves, shyness and delicacy. The robust, active darling Llewellyn of forty years ago is only a memory. Size has become lessened, the bench has won over the field, and blue ribbons have been prized over quail.

We believe that soon the judges at bench shows must inquire when judging utility dogs whether the particular dog before him has done anything in the field and if so, ask to see



a certificate to the effect. The performance in the field should be considered perhaps as much as twenty

percent in deciding upon the hundred percent of perfection. Unless some such plan is devised and practiced soon, great damage will be done to a number of breeds. The dog, after all else has been said, is essentially an animal for use and not for ornament.

The English setter is a beautiful dog. His long, silky coat, the fresh, expressive eyes, the domed skull, the silky ears, the deep chest, and the feathered tail make him a picture for a painter. If he be well colored, he is a masterpiece for the eye. The setter with white coat flecked or ticked with small blue, black or tan

will lose his existence; he can not compete with humans, who are the only species of animal life that can survive thru generations without rendering useful service.

But in field trials, everything is disregarded except results. The dog shows or bench trials are based almost entirely upon the dog's build, appearance and conformation to the standard of the breed. It is a matter of flesh and bone, of coat and proportion. The underlying idea in this is that this sort of grading best benefits the breed by developing breeding of dogs of uniformity and of the same line of blood within the breed.



spots on the body is the choice of many.

The setter has had his difficulties. During the past thirty years field trials for bird dogs have become common. The purpose of these trials is to put dogs into the field in actual hunting and to award the honors to the dogs doing the work most quickly and most effectively. This is the trial for utility and surely it is a most excellent thing.

There should be utility trials for almost every breed. When the dog has become ornament entirely, having gone far from his practical uses, he will lose his place and gradually

Both ideas, the field trial or utility idea, and the bench show or physical idea, are good. But the two groups of fanciers usually are at odds. A distinct type has developed for each side of the matter. The greater uniformity is in the field trial setters, for at shows, the judges have their own preferences and these are not alike.

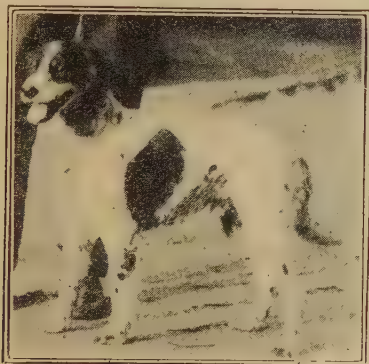
For the sake of the breed, for its final benefit, there must be only one type of setter, a type that is both bench show and field trial; otherwise, the object of concern, the setter itself, will lose out, for always it is the result that where friends fall out

over their ward, the ward suffers. Uniformity is the only thing that insures a dog's permanence and popularity.

Much of the fate of a breed hangs upon the judges at shows. They determine what is correct type; their interpretation of the standard becomes supreme, for an exhibitor wants to have winning dogs. The judge's ignorance of the standard of a breed is an injustice to the exhibitor and to the breed itself.

If judges do not agree, chiefly on account of lack of understanding of the standard, there will not be uniformity in breeding, which one thing insures the permanency of a breed.

STANDARD OF THE ENGLISH SETTER—as adopted by the English Setter Club of America—



HEAD—Should be long and lean, with a well defined stop. The skull oval from ear to ear, showing plenty of brain room, and with a well defined occipital protuberance. The muzzle moderately deep and fairly square; From the stop to the point of the nose should be long, the nostrils wide, and the jaws of equal length; flews not to be pendulous, but of sufficient depth to give a squareness to the muzzle; the color of the nose should be black, or dark, or light liver, according to the color of the coat. The eyes should be bright, mild and intelligent, and of a dark hazel color—the darker the better. The ears of moderate length, set on low and hanging in neat folds close to the cheek; the tip should be velvety, the upper part clothed with fine silky hair. **NECK**—Should be rather long, muscular and lean, slightly arched at the crest, and clean cut where it joins the head; toward the shoulder it should be larger and very muscular, not

throaty, though the skin is loose below the throat, elegant and blood-like in appearance. **BODY**—Should be of moderate length, with shoulders well set back, or oblique; back short and level; loins wide, slightly arched, strong and muscular. Chest deep in the brisket; with ribs well sprung back of elbows with good depth of back ribs. **LEGS AND FEET**—Stifles well bent and strong, thighs long from hip to hock. The forearm big and very muscular, the elbow well let down. Pasterns short, muscular and straight. The feet very close and compact, and well protected by hair between the toes. **TAIL**—The tail should be set on slightly below the line of the back, almost in a line with the back, to be carried straight from the body, a curve in any direction objectionable; should not extend below the hocks when brot down, shorter more desirable, not curly or rropy; the flag or feather hanging in long pendant flakes. The feather should not commence at root, but slightly below, and increase in length to the middle, then gradually taper off toward the end; and the hair long, bright, soft and silky, wavy but not curly. **SYMMETRY, COAT AND FEATHERING**—The coat should be straight, long and silky (a slight wave admissible, which should be the case with the breeches and forelegs, which nearly down to the feet, should be well feathered). **COLOR AND MARKINGS**—The color may be either white and black, white and orange, white and lemon, white and liver, or tri-color, that is, white, black and tan; those without heavy patches of color on the body, but flecked all over, preferred.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head, 20; neck, 5; body, 25; legs and feet, 20; tail, 5; symmetry, coat and feathering, 20; color and markings, 5. Total—100.

SETTERS, GORDON—The gordon setter is a setter that takes its name from the Duke of Gordon in England who died about the year 1836. It is not true that this variety of setter was the only one on the duke's estate but nevertheless the duke's chief claim to remembrance now is the accident of giving his name to a variety of dog.

The gordon is a setter of black and tan color. The very distinction of color is a drawback, for in the woods the gordon is not a satisfactory field dog, thru difficulty of the master in marking his location.

In America, the gordon has made little headway. In speed, staying qualities and color, he can not compete with the setter of other varieties. He is larger and bulkier, of

heavier head and less feather than the English.

STANDARD OF THE SETTER (GORDON)—

HEAD—Is much heavier than that of the English setter, broad between the ears, skull slightly rounded, occiput well developed, and head showing more depth than in the English setter; muzzle well carried out to a well-developed nose, showing no snipyness or pinched appearance. Lips and flews heavier than in the English setter. Eyes dark and with rather a bold look. Ears placed so as to show the formation of skull, and not too heavily feathered, but in this there is much variation, and the English club considers it of minor importance. Altogether a head showing strength without coarseness or sourness of expression. A slight showing of the jaw is permissible. **NECK**—Of strength enough to be in keeping with the head and of good length. A little throatiness not so objectionable as in other breeds. **SHOULDERS AND BODY**—Upright



shoulders are too frequently seen in this breed, and they give a short-necked clumsy forehead appearance to the dog. The shoulders should therefore have a good slope, be devoid of any loaded appearance, and the dog should not have too wide a brisket. Chest deep, ribs well sprung, no slackness in loin and hindquarters showing great strength. **LEGS AND FEET**—Legs should be rather heavy in bone, straight in front and with well let-down elbows. Hindlegs well bent, with strong, firm action in moving. Feet absolutely sound and well feathered between the toes. **TAIL**—Set on low, rather short and tapering. Should not be carried above the horizontal and only straight curved at any time. **COAT AND COLOR**—The coat is usually shorter and stronger in texture than in the English setter, flat and quite devoid of curl. A slight wave is permissible, but not desirable. Heaviness of feather is pretty certain to be accompanied by heavy curly ears, and is therefore not altogether desirable, but if obtained without those ob-

jections it adds to the finished appearance of the dog. Color should be pure black and rich mahogany tan. The black should on no account show brown or rusty, but be dense, jet black. The markings should be a counterpart of the tan on the black and tan terrier. Black pencilings on the knuckles, tan carried to a little above the knee of foreleg, with a sharply defined edge where it meets the black. A thumb mark is often seen as in the terrier. On the head the tan should not extend too far up the lips toward the top of the muzzle, but about half way. Under jaw and throat tanned, a spot on each cheek and above each eye, and tan on the inside of the ears. There should be no running of the colors, but the edges should be clear and well defined. On the hindlegs the insides of the legs should be tanned, also the inner portion of the breeching, and the tan shows slightly down the front of the stifle, on the hind pasterns and hindfeet, which should be pencilled like the forefeet. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—The Gordon setter differs from the English setter in being heavier, and shows strength in his make-up more than speed. More bulk of body, rather larger every way, with more bone and substance. Strength without coarseness is more particularly the feature which distinguishes the Gordon from other setters.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head and neck, 25; neck, 5; shoulders and body, 25; legs and feet, 15; stern or tail, 5; color and markings, 25. Total—100.

SETTER, IRISH—This is a setter of very pure blood. For a hundred years it has maintained its line unmixed with that of other strains. In America, as long as a half century ago, he was a very successful



dog in the field. At that time, in color, he was red and white, or yellow, as well as red.

On the show bench the demand came for uniform coloring and the breeders bent their efforts toward the

one color, the rich, golden chestnut, or deep red, with no trace of black. His working qualities were lessened and it is only within the last few years, that he has regained any of his laurels in field trials.

The Irish setter is a beautiful dog. His attractive deep red, his lively expression, his flat abundant coat, his proud walk, combine to make him a picture of beauty. In cities where the demand is for showy dogs for the boulevard, he should gain headway.

to be too large) rich hazel or brown. The ears to be of moderate size, fine in texture, set on low, well back and hanging in a neat fold close to the head. **NECK**—Should be moderately long, very muscular, but not too thick, slightly arched, free from all tendency to throatiness. **BODY**—Should be proportionately long, shoulders fine at the points, deep and sloping well back. The chest deep, rather narrow in front. The ribs well sprung, leaving plenty of lung room. The loins muscular and slightly arched. The hindquarter wide and powerful. **LEGS AND FEET**—The hindlegs from hip to hock should be long and muscular, from hock to heel



STANDARD OF THE SETTER (IRISH) (as adopted by the Irish Setter Club of America)—

HEAD—Should be long and lean. The skull oval (from ear to ear) having plenty of brain room and with well-defined, occipital protuberance. Brows raised, showing stop. The muzzle moderately deep and fairly square at end. From the stop to the point of the nose should be long, the nostrils wide and the paws of nearly equal length, flews not to be pendulous. The color of the nose dark mahogany or dark chocolate and that of the eyes (which ought not

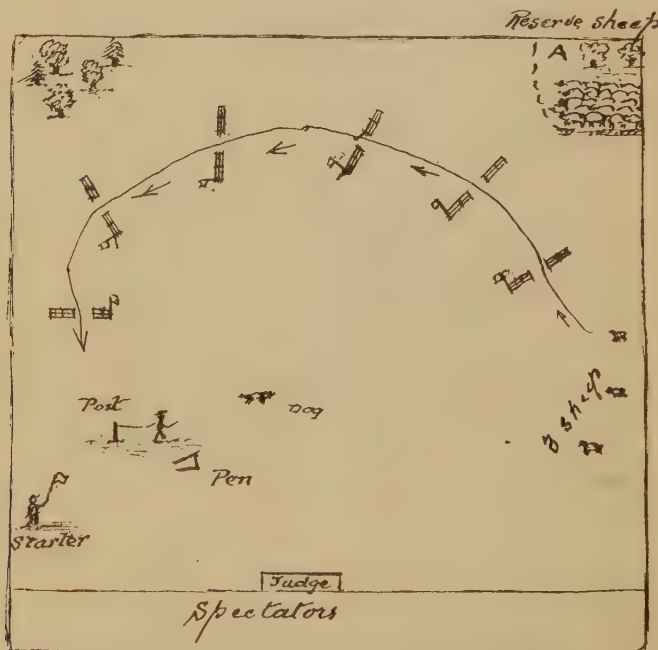
(meaning back to foot), short and strong. The stifle and hock joints well bent, and not inclined either in or out. The forelegs should be strong and sinewy, having plenty of bone with elbows free, well let down and, like the hock, not inclined either in or out. The feet rather small, very firm, toes strong, close together and arched. **TAIL** Should be of moderate length, set on rather low, strong at root and tapering to a fine point; to be carried in a slight scimitar-like curve or straight, nearly level with the back. **COAT**—On the head, front of legs and tips of ears

should be short and fine, but on all other parts of the body it should be of moderate length, flat, and as free as possible from curl or wave. **FEATHERING**—The feather on the upper part of the ears should be long and silky, on the back of fore- and hindlegs, a fair amount of hair on belly, forming a nice fringe, which may extend on chest and throat. Feet to be well feathered between the toes. Tail to have a nice fringe of moderately long hair, decreasing in length as it approaches the point. All feathering to be as straight and as flat as possible. **COLOR AND MARKINGS**—The color should be a rich golden chestnut or mahogany red, with no trace whatever of black; white on chest, throat or toes, or a small star on the forehead, or a narrow streak, or blaze on the nose or face not to disqualify.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head, 10; eyes, 5; ears, 5; neck, 5; body, 15; shoulders, forelegs and feet, 12; hindlegs, 10; tail, 8; coat and feather, 8; color, 8; size, style and general appearance, 14. Total 100.

parallel. This is or until recently has been a man's world; wherefore, it is surprising that there are any females permitted to live. However, things are mending and the female of the species, human and otherwise, is faring more favorably.

The female puppy it seems must begin life with a grudge against her; she is not welcomed by the master as warmly as the brother. Yet this must be recorded chiefly as a prejudice. The female has virtues of her own and surely her own virtues. The male roams where he will, contracting his alliances at all seasons and in all places. Nature has given the female of the canine species two periods in a year when romance glows upon her. All she asks is that she be watched and confined during



MAP SHOWING PLAN OF SHEEPDOG TRIALS

SEX AND THE DOG—In China they say the baby girls are drowned at birth and the baby boys kept; in the world of dogs, there is almost a

these two periods, each of about three weeks duration.

The female of the species has her superior traits. She is really a bet-

ter watch dog; she is more obedient; she does not have as much wanderlust as has her brother. She is a bit more aristocratic in her acquaintances both canine and human. For steady loyalty, for patient companionship, one must choose the female dog. Surely, if one has an eye to gold, he will choose her, for litters bred out of her will add to the family exchequer, especially if the breeding be of excellent bloodlines.

The ordinary family does well to consider a female when purchasing a dog. With children she exercises a more careful watch than does her brother. In the house, she is not a rowdy and is slow to do damage to the furnishings. In fact, she learns house manners more easily and more quickly. In short, she offers everything that her brother does, and in some things, she offers more; all she asks in return is a bit of care for two short seasons in a long year.

SHEEPDOG OF THE MAREMMES

—This breed is recognized by the American Kennel Club as one of its eighty breeds; it could be omitted with advantage.

He is the herding dog of the Abruzzi, a province in the northern part of Italy. He not only herds the stock, but wards off wolves. He has a deep coat, much hardness, and a build like the mastiff.

SHEEPDOG TRIALS—The dog is required to drive a certain number of sheep, never at a full gallop, then corral them in an inclosure, giving attention to the unruly members of the flock; he must pass thru several inclosures and get all his charge in one certain inclosure. The time in which he does it and the manner in which he does it determine the rating of his work. The trials are held frequently by the English farmers. The recent beginning of these trials in America is an excellent movement.

SHEPHERD—This breed of dog has different official names in the various countries. In America the correct name is shepherd, in England, Alsatian and in Germany, the German shepherd. Popular usage calls him police dog. He is a police dog; any

dog used for police work is a police dog. In truth, other breeds, particularly the doberman pinscher, were used for police work before the shepherd was so used. Airedales and collies also have been used successfully for this work. But the shepherd dog has been used most for police work and during the World War won his laurels in this regard.

In America he must not be confused with the shepherd dog as known a quarter-century ago and as



still known on many farms, especially in the eastern United States. This shepherd dog is an offshoot of the collie, with a mixture of other blood; he does his work well on the farm, both as watcher and herder; but he is not as common as years ago.

The shepherd dog secures its name from its use as a sheep dog, that is, for guarding, herding and urging on sheep or cattle. Every country has



its shepherd or sheep dog. The Scotch collie is an excellent sheep dog; the Shetland collie is known also as the Shetland sheep dog; the Old English Sheep Dog is so named



officially, tho he is not as excellent herding dog as some other breeds. The Belgian sheepdog, so named, is a sheep dog in fact also.

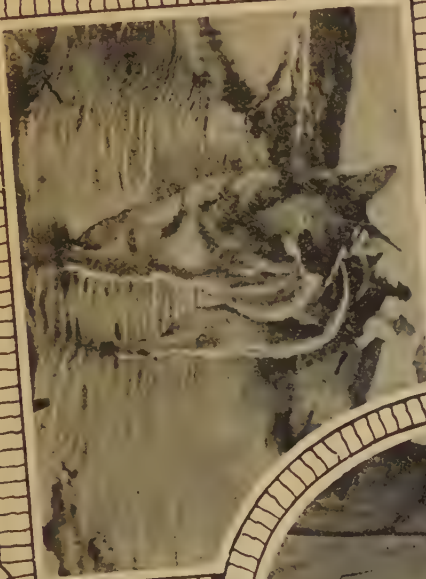
The shepherd dog, the German shepherd dog, was first definitely known of about the middle of the nineteenth century. He was then a herding dog entirely. No known infusion of wolfblood is recorded and his wolflike appearance is entirely a matter of artificial breeding. Not a drop of wolfblood is in him; he is all dog.



Beautiful he is, quick, strong, and hardy; he is essentially an outdoor dog, a work dog, a utility dog; and should be kept such. As a dog for the farmer, he is ideal; some success has been had also in using him as a gundog and as a trail finder after the fashion of the bloodhound.



In color, there is the greatest variance permitted by the standard. Some shepherd dogs are as white as milk, some as black as coal. The



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common colors are wolf or dark grey, silver grey, black and tan, (black saddle and tan underbody), and black and cream.

No other breed has received as much scientific breeding as has this one. With the patience and precision of the German scientist, his breeding has been carried on. Females are mated to secure certain characteristics of body or of temperament. The general blood strains are mapped out

with any distinction won at shows or at field trials.

Distinctions awarded at field trials and at shows are as follows:

AK, Altersklasse, older class or adult class.

JK, Jugendklasse, younger class or youth class.

SpK, Sportklasse, sporting class.

EP, Ehrenpreis, honor prize.

Z, Züchter, breeder.

Bes., Besitzer, owner.

SZ-Nr., Zuchtbuch-Nummer, number of stud book.



closely and the vices of one are eliminated by the virtues of another.

In 1922 the German Shepherd Dog Society began to select males suitable for breeding. Any dog may be entered for examination by the commission for a certain district. The dog himself and his pedigree are studied. Those found suitable and also considered as able to improve the breed are designated angekoert. This distinction has no connection

Gew., Geworfen, born.

Verk., Verkauflich, can be sold.

V, Vater, father.

M, Mutter, female.

R, Rude, male.

H, Hundin, female.

V, Vorzüglich, excellent.

Sg, sehr gut, very good.

HS, Holland Sieger, Holland champion.

OS, Osterreich Sieger, Austrian champion.

FS, Frankreich Sieger, French champion.

LS, Leistungssieger, champion of accomplishments.



BS, Belgian Sieger, Belgian champion.

G, gut, good.

B, befriedigend, satisfactory.

O, ungenugend, no good.

S, Sieger, champion (male).

Sn, siegerin, champion (female).

AS, Ameriak Sieger, American champion.

TSIS, Tschecho Slowakei Sieger, Czecho Slovakia champion.

PH, Polizeihund, police dog.

SH, Sanitätshund, Red Cross dog.

KrH, Kriegshund, war dog.

SchH, Schutzhund, watch dog.

HGH, Hercengebrauchshund, herding dog.

PDH, Polizeidienshund, dog that has seen actual police service.

STANDARD OF THE GERMAN

64 or 65 centimeters (22 to 26 inches). The working value of dogs above or below these heights is lessened. (Note—Height above the average should not be considered a fault however, provided the proportion of length to height is correct, and the weight of bone is also in proportion and not so great as to make the dog clumsy or readily fatigued. In all cases the proportion of length to height should not be less than as ten is to nine, preferably as ten is to eight). (b) characteristics—The traits and special characteristics of the shepherd are watchfulness, loyalty, honesty and an aristocratic bearing, forming a combination which makes the pure-bred shepherd dog an ideal guard and companion. It is desirable to try to improve his appear-



SHEPHERD DOG—

(As recommended by the Shepherd Dog Club of America, Inc.)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE (a) structure)—The shepherd dog is a dog above the middle size. He is long and well muscled, full of life and at attention—nothing escapes his sharp senses. The average height for dogs is 60 centimeters (24 inches) and for bitches between 55 and 58 centimeters (22 to 23 1/2 inches). The height is established by taking a perpendicular line from the top of the shoulder blade to the ground with the coat parted or so pushed down that the measurement will show only the actual height of the frame or structure of the dog. The most desirable height for the shepherd dog as a working dog, is between 55 to

ance, but nothing must be done which in any way detracts from his usefulness. HEAD—The size of the head should be in proportion to the body without being clumsy. It should be clean cut and of medium width between the ears. The forehead, seen from the front, only moderately arched, lacking or with very slight centre furrow. The skull slopes in a slanting line without abrupt stop, continuing into the wedge-shaped long muzzle; the muzzle is strong, the lips tight and dry, firmly fitting together; the cheeks slightly rounded toward the front, but without undue prominence as seen from the front. The bridge of the nose is straight and in parallel line with the imaginary elongation of the line of the forehead. Jaws and teeth are very



strong, teeth meeting in a scissors grip, but not overshot. (Note—The correct mouth is one in which part of the inner surface of the upper teeth meet

between the upper and lower teeth, however, when the mouth is closed, the dog is overshot or undershot, and faulty in this particular). EARS—Me-



and engage part of the outer surface of the lower teeth. The mouth gives a more powerful grip and sharp bite than one in which the edges of the teeth meet directly. If there is space

dium in size, set high on the head, relatively broad at the base and pointed at the tops, opening toward the front and carried erect when at attention, though not necessarily at all times.



Cropped and hanging ears are to be discarded. (Note—A firm, erect carriage is desirable, especially for breeding animals. The ideal carriage is one in which centre lines of the ears, viewed from the front, are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the

carried high, otherwise the head is carried but little higher than the top of the shoulder). **BODY**—Chest deep, but not too wide, ribs flat rather than barrel-shaped, with the breast bone reaching to the elbow. Abdomen moderately tucked up. Back straight and very



ground. Slight outward divergencies are permissible. In young dogs slight pliancy or lack of complete firmness is permissible. Pups usually do not straighten their ears before the fourth or sixth month and frequently not until later). **EYES**—Medium size, almond-shaped, set a little oblique and not protruding, color dark brown. The expression should be lively, intelligent and show distrust of strangers. (Note—In light-colored dogs, eyes of light color are frequently found. If they harmonize with the coloration of the

strongly developed. Short-coupled and long-legged dogs are to be discarded. The agility and elasticity required of a herding dog are attained by proper angulation at the fore and hindquarters, broad, powerful loin and long, gradual sloping croup. **TAIL**—Bushy, reaching to the hock and often forming a slight hook turned to one side. At rest the tail hangs in a slight curve like a sabre. When the dog is excited or in motion the curve is accentuated and the tail is raised, but it should never be lifted beyond a line at right angles



dog, they should not be considered a serious fault, but the dark eye is always to be preferred). **NECK**—Strong and muscular, clean cut, proportionate to head and back and without loose folds of skin. (Note—When the dog is excited the head is raised and the neck

with the line of the back. The tail therefore, should never be laid over the back, either straight or curved. Docked tails are to be discarded. Note—Bobbed tails and too short tails appear, but dogs having this fault should be discarded for breeding. The end of the



last vertebra of the tail should reach fully to the hock when the tail is held against the dog's hindlegs). **FORE-QUARTERS**—The shoulders should be long and sloping, well muscled and set on flat against the body. The forearm straight, viewed from all angles. The pastern long and combining springiness with strength. (Note—The angulation of the shoulder is extremely important to the proper gait of the dog. The angle at the point of the shoulder where the shoulder blade joins the upper arm should be very nearly a right angle. The construction of the chest, as outlined under the heading "body" above,

stride itself should be long to secure the correct movement it must present a sharp angle with the upper thigh as with the hock. Great strength of hock is necessary to provide the power required in the lifting and forward-driving step. Cow hocks are a serious fault). **FEET**—Round, short, compact, and the toes well arched. Pads very hard, nails short, strong and usually dark in color. Dew claws frequently appear on the hind leg. They are not faults in themselves, but as they usually cause a spread action and sometimes injuries they should be removed immediately after pups are whelped.



should permit of free play of the fore-leg backward and forward. This is impossible with a round-ribbed dog). **HINDQUARTERS**—The thigh broad and powerfully muscled. The upper thigh long and sharply angled with the long stifle. The hock strong and comparatively short. (Note—The hindquarter of the correctly constructed shepherd dog presents a study in sharp angulation. This enables the dog to step far under his body with the hind leg, to take firm hold upon the ground and propel himself forward with a powerful stride. It is not sufficient that the

(Note—The feet of the shepherd dog are an important part of his working equipment. The so-called cat foot or terrier foot is not desired. On the other hand, the thin, spread or hare foot is still more undesirable. The ideal foot is compact and extremely strong with good gripping power and plenty of depth of pad). **COLOR**—All colors are permissible from solid black to solid white, including many variations of brown, grays and mixed wolf colorings, also brindles. White markings on chest and legs are allowed. The undercoat, except in black dogs, is al-

ways light in color. The color of a pup can only be ascertained after his outer coat comes in. (Note—While the permissible range of color is extremely



wide, the white and very pale or washed-out colors are not deemed so desirable, while albinos, white and red eyes are to be discarded. The skin of the nose in all cases should be black) COAT—While there are three varieties of the shepherd dog recognized, namely, the smooth-coated, the rough-coated or

variety here discussed. In this variety the outer coat should be as dense as possible, each single hair straight, harsh and lying close to the body. Slightly wavy outer coat is permissible. The head, including the inner ear, front quarters and paws covered with short hair and the neck with longer and thicker hair. The fore and hind legs have a short feather extending to the pasterns and hock respectively. (Note—Length of coat varies. Too short a coat is a fault; the smooth coat which is too long collects dirt and indicates either a poor or absent undercoat. The undercoat should always be present and should be dense and form a real protection to the body. The amount of the undercoat present will, of course, vary somewhat with the season and the proportion of his time which the dog spends outdoors). FAULTS—(a) all physical defects which tend to lessen utility and endurance, especially a combination of short back and legginess; (b) too clumsy or too fine a build; (c) soft or sway back; (d) steep positions of the forequarter or hindquarter assemblages or anything which would adversely affect the length or elasticity of the stride or the endurance of the running ear; (e) the coat too short or too soft or undercoat lacking; (f) skull clumsy or too shallow; (g) muzzle too short and stumpy or too weak and pointed; (h) mouth overshot or un-



wire-coated and the long-coated, the first of these, i.e., the smooth-coated shepherd dog, is the only one found in any appreciable number and the only

dershot; (i) splay feet and long-coated paws; (j) hanging ears; (k) rolling ring or badly-carried tails; (l) cropped ears and docked tails.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG—This is a separate breed, called sometimes Shetland collie. It is to the collie what the Shetland pony is to the horse, a small edition of the original. There is no difference except in the size.

The type has become established, for it breeds to the small size almost without exception. Its work is that of driving, herding and guarding cattle.

This breed should become popular in America. It has the small size in demand for a dog in the house and in the city. It has all the many good qualities of its big brother, the collie. Yet it is seldom seen.

STANDARD OF THE SHETLAND SHEEPDOG—

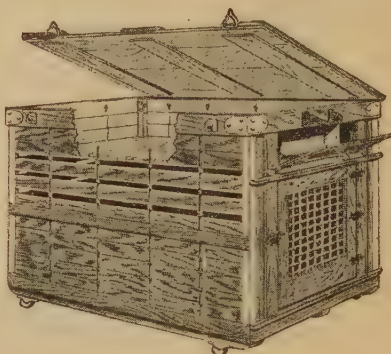
LENGTH OF BODY—From root of tail to shoulder, 15 inches. **HEIGHT OF FOREARM**—9 inches to 10 inches. **LENGTH OF HEAD**—From occiput to tip of nose, 5 inches to 6 inches. The head should be flat and not over thick in skull, with the muzzle tapering to the nose; mouth clean-teethed and level. **EARS**—Semi-erect, small, and placed high on the head. **EYE**—Should be well placed and small and dark, with the ordinary intelligent collie expression. **FRONTLEGS**—Straight, strong boned, and short, and beautifully feathered, with plenty of chest frill. **HINDQUARTERS**—Strong and well feathered, with the legs clean. **TAIL**—Well feathered and carried as the ordinary collie. **COLOR**—They are found in various colors such as black and tan, black-tan and white, black and white, sable and white, and, in the northern climate, they are found wholly white. **THE OUTER COAT**—Is long and glossy, a trifle softer in texture than the ordinary collie, but with the usual woolly undercoat. This softness of outer coat may perhaps be accounted for by climatic conditions. For instance, the little shetland sheep carries a much finer, softer, and more valuable coat than the sheep of our country. **WEIGHT**—The average is about 7 pounds for bitches and up to 10 pounds or thereby for dogs.

SHIPMENT OF DOGS—Shipment of dogs is becoming frequent. Sales are made with the parties thereto many miles apart. Therefore, the dog must be shipped by express.

Some foresight and consideration will insure comfort for the dog and avoid sickness and even death. The express companies handle dog shipments with every care. The chief

need is for the shipper to exercise more consideration.

Not too large crate should be used. If the crate is too large the dog is thrown about while the crate is being



moved. A crate about as long as one and one-half times the length of the dog, as wide as twice the width of the dog, and as high as the dog's head is about the best size.

Food, water, air and bedding are four considerations. Very small holes should be bored in the side, on each side, near the top, for air; if they are too large, his paw is pushed thru and injured against other boxes. Food should be tied securely on the outside of the crate, with complete in-



structions stating quantity and at what time of each day it is to be given. Water is the chief consideration. Any water put in the drinking cup will soon be lost. The best

plan is to attach a cup on the outside, then have a closing slide near the bottom, so that the cup can be filled, inserted, then withdrawn. For bedding, use straw or excelsior; saw dust gets into the throat and the food.

If a special crate can not be gotten, use an ordinary open box, but be sure to attach food and a drinking cup.

Dogs are shipt under the Live Stock Contract and are insured automatically up to fifty dollars.

SHOW CLASSES—The American Kennel Club recognizes eleven classes for show purposes. They are—puppy, novice, limit, American-bred, open, winners, miscellaneous, field trial, hunting, local and variety.

The local class includes one or more classifications provided by the club holding the show, such as best dog in county. A win in any of these classifications does not count toward a championship.

The field trials and the hunting classes are recognized also and like the local class, wins do not count toward a championship.

The miscellaneous class is open to all dogs, not provided for, either breeds recognized by the A. K. C., of which there are eighty, or additional foreign breeds named in Count Henry de Bylandt's "Dogs of All Nations." Wins in this class, as in local, hunting and field trial classes, do not count toward a championship.

This leaves six of the eleven classes—namely, puppy, novice, limit, American-bred, open and winners.

Puppy class shall be for dogs over six months and not exceeding 12 months of age, on the day of the show, and no entry may be made of one under six months, or whose date of birth, breeder, sire or dam is unknown.

A dog whelped, for instance, on January 1, 1920, is not eligible to compete in a puppy class at a show the first day of which is January 1, 1921.

Two classes for puppies may be provided—junior, six to nine months, and senior, nine to twelve months.

When puppies are entered, the date of birth of the dog and the names of the sire and the dam must be stated.

Novice class shall be for dogs never having won a first prize in regular classes, wins in puppy classes excepted, at any recognized show, but only dogs bred in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or Cuba shall be eligible.

Limit class shall be for all dogs that have never won six first prizes in this class, champions barred.

This class well could be abolished. It is not founded on any sound principle and only causes delay and more labor at shows.

American-bred class shall be for all dogs bred in the United States of America, champions barred.

Open class is for all dogs over six months; champions can compete.

Winners class for which there shall be no entry fee, must be open only to undefeated winners of first prizes in either the puppy, novice, American-bred, limit or open classes, which shall constitute the regular classes at a show giving at least the American-bred and open classes in each breed; champions can compete.

The miscellaneous, field trial, hunting, local and variety classes do not yield points toward a championship.

If, in the American-bred and open classes for the particular breed, first prizes were awarded separately for male and female, the winners' class may be divided into winners' dogs and winners' bitches, each one counting toward a championship.

Each breed has its own winners' class.

As the open class is for all dogs over six months old, it usually furnishes the winner for the winners' class.

Points toward a championship are based on the actual number of dogs benched in each breed. Dogs entered only for exhibition or specials will not be counted.

A dog must win fifteen points in the winners' class to entitle it to the championship rating.

But another limitation is made—some dogs win as many as twenty

points in winners' class, yet are not champions.

A dog may be entered for exhibition only, and not to compete. A dog entered for competition must be shown, if present.

There is no regular class for champions only. The proponents argue that it is unfair to compel another dog to compete against a champion and that the champions should compete only against one another.

The opposers argue that to remove the competition of champions would result in an inferior dog winning in its class.

The variety classes are five in number, established for the first time in 1924. The breeds are divided into five classes, namely, sporting, work, terrier, toy, and non-sporting. The best dog (male or female) of each breed as designated by the judge judging the breed competes in its class for best in the class. The best of each class, that is, a total of five dogs, compete again for the honor of best dog in the show.

I have spoken of wins which count toward a championship. To speak strictly, wins in only one class—winners', count toward a championship.

The winners' class in a breed is made up of the winners, either sex, of first prizes in the puppy, novice, limit, American-bred, and open classes.

The points must be won under at least three different judges; this provision lessens the probability of favoritism on the part of judges.

Further, six of the fifteen points must be won at at least two three-point or more shows.

This provision guards against lack of competition. A winner in winners' class at one show does not necessarily win only one point towards championship; the dog may win from one to five points. The exact number depends upon how many dogs are entered in competition. If only a few dogs are entered, likely the win counts for one point only.

When a dog wins a championship, the A. K. C. records the fact, and upon registration in the Stud Book, a

championship certificate and a championship medal are issued. A dog need not be registered to win a championship. Imported dogs may secure the title of champion altho ineligible for registration.

However, whenever a pedigree certificate is issued by the A. K. C., the champions named therein, if any, are not denoted as such.

As each breed is judged, after the best dog of each sex has been chosen by the judge as winners in the particular class, all dogs in each of the five classes—puppy, novice, American-bred, limit and open, who won second, are brought into the ring, and with the remaining dogs in winners' class, are judged for best dog of their number. The best dog is known as reserve winner.

Dogs which have been previously defeated in the five classes by any dog other than the dog awarded winners, need not compete.

The reserve winner plan is an admirably designed soother of hurt pride, not of the dogs, but of their owners; of course, it does not count toward a championship. Another good purpose served is to designate the winner, should the award to the winning dog be cancelled.

The point schedule for winners class in a single show is very complex. Two schedules exist—one for the eastern United States, one for the western United States. The points vary also with each breed; a popular breed usually has many entries and, therefore, a larger number of entries are required to win a certain number of points.

I can illustrate this best by using certain breeds. Using the schedule of points for the east, as adopted by the License Committee of the American Kennel Club, on May 7, 1919, and revised from time to time, at least 8 airedales must be entered to give the winners of winners' class one point toward championship; 15 for two points, 30 for three points, 50 for four points, and 65 for five points.

Dandie Dinmont terriers have no such hard way to the champions' throne. One Dandie gives one point,

two gives two points, three gives three points, four gives four points, and five gives five points.

On first thought, this may appear unreasonable; yet the schedule, in practice, is seldom complained against. To be an airedale champion means much; to be a dandie dinmont champion means much too. The president of the United States and the president of Liberia are both presidents, but there is a difference.

The schedule of points for the west and south varies from schedule number one, that for the east, but not greatly; it, too, is adjusted nicely to the number of probable entries in each breed.

A question often asked is whether an unregistered or unpedigreed dog can be entered in a show.

Yes, either one can be entered, upon paying a listing fee of twenty-five cents in addition to entry fee.

Mutts and mongrels can be shown. Not every mutt is a mongrel and not every mongrel is a mutt. Some registered dogs are champion mutts. The only requirement is that the name of the breeder (the party who owned or leased the mother at the time of service) and the place of the dog's birth be known and stated.

Four ribbons are given to winners in each class—blue for first, red for second, yellow for third, white for fourth. The winners of winners' class, that is, the best male and the best female of the breed, receive a purple ribbon. The reserve winner receives a purple and white ribbon.

A club may offer at its show special prizes, denoted by a green ribbon, for any kind of competition, such as dogs of best coat, dog from farthest kennel, dog winning most points. All these prizes are awarded after the regular classes have been judged.

The usual fee for entering a dog in a class is \$2.00. A fee is required for each entry of the same dog in more than one class.

SHOW OBSERVATIONS— Some comment about the worthlessness of dog shows is still heard. But these critics likely have been in the game only a short time or not at all. It

soon becomes evident to a fancier that without shows, the friendly rivalry they engender, the opportunity they afford to meet other breeders, the desire to breed and exhibit good dogs which they encourage, the dog game would not be as popular or as worthy as it is.

A check-up of exhibitors at eastern shows in 1925, revealed the large number of newcomers. Eighty percent of the exhibitors this season were new exhibitors.

We think that these figures are not far wrong. The midwestern shows thus far confirm in a large way the eastern percentages. The new exhibitors are especially prominent and the old-timers are in the minority. Show fans of other years mutter that there are few of the old faces to be seen.

This condition causes no alarm to us. It is a healthy condition. Frankly it is well that some of the old-timers do step out. There are too many of the type who know everything, who ridicule the serious attempt of the beginner to break into the game.

Any fancy or movement must have a large number of beginners, else it will slowly lose out. We believe that until 1924, the dog fancy was at a standstill, that had not new leadership taken place in the American Kennel Club, the dog game would be going backwards at this very time.

Big things are ahead of the fancy. The interest in dogs is on the upgrade.

Another condition which has impressed us recently at shows is the value of posing in the ring. We have written editorials about posing, usually criticising the act. We still feel that it is a virtue that can easily become a vice and that too much attention can be paid to it.

But actual conditions are against us. We have seen judges, in a quandary, where honors were about even, almost invariably pick the best shower. This is a natural act and we must soften a bit our hard feelings against posing in the ring.

Observation of placings in the ring lead us to conclude that most of the judges honestly do their best in trying to hand out the ribbons to the most deserving dogs. We doubt that one judge in fifty is intentionally dishonest or unfair. Of course, there are always differences of opinion; if there were not, we would not need to have any dog shows.

The writer has sat at the ringside at times and sympathized with the judge for he thought he could read the judge's mind. The blue ribbon could have been presented to any one of two or three dogs and the decision not be attacked.

Yet after such occasions, we have heard the losers and their friends whisper poison words that the judge was influenced by friendship, by this or that, and a dozen other things which never even entered the judge's mind.

The truth is that the more dog shows we attend and the more judging we observe, the less time we have for knockers, bad losers, and the assassins of judges' characters.

We agree whole-heartedly with a recent statement by President DeMund of the A. K. C. that the judging for 1924 was on the whole exceptionally intelligent, able and fair, and that present judging conditions are sound.

We come now to some matters which will cause our friends to disagree with us. We believe that in choosing the winner of the variety class and the best in show, too much attention is paid to appearance and to the popular fancy.

First of all, we think that the solid colors are at a disadvantage. An all-black or all-white dog must suffer. The dark shades are at a disadvantage. These colors do not make the appeal that bright or spotted colors do. Keeping a white dog clean is worry enough without having the judge or the public pass him by because he is not flashy.

Of course, the lines and the build of a dog of solid color, especially dark, do not show as easily as in the case of a medium shade or a parti-

color dog. A black shepherd may be better built and yet most everyone will look at an inferior shepherd of good markings and exclaim "what beautiful lines!"

In the ring, the parti-colored dog is favored too much, in our opinion. We have seen good dogs passed by because they did not have the color appeal which others had. To be frank, we do not blame a judge for making some concession to the popular fancy of the day.

Otherwise, we can not account for the many times when wire-hairs and shepherds are chosen as best in the show. This weakness upon the part of judges is pardonable if not given too much headway.

At a ringside recently, when the best in the show was to be chosen, a lady near us expressed the whole point of our argument. She turned to her companion and said—"Now they are going to choose the nicest dog in the show." She spoke more truth than most fanciers will admit. There is a tendency that the nicest dog, the most beautiful dog in appearance, the most attractive in color, the best posing, will be chosen undeservedly.

We have seen black cockers passed by, we have seen toys passed by, we have seen bullterriers passed by for an attractive dog not as good according to the standard for the respective breed.

The best dog in show must be the best dog and the only way to determine which is the best dog, is to judge him according to his concordance with the standard of his breed. A Mexican hairless dog is to be preferred to a chow for best in show if he is nearer to his own standard than the chow is to the chow standard.

But as we said, the more shows we attend, the more disposed we are to become sympathetic with the judges, to overlook the hard application of the rules and to make allowance for human nature. There never will be perfect dog shows or dog shows that please everybody.

SICK DOG — The dog may become ill, it may not be known just what

aills him, and no remedies or veterinarian are available. What is to be done?

Do not give him a large dose of castor oil or other cathartic. A large dose weakens him. Give only a small dose. A physic is as good for dogs as for men, but when a condition of weakness is coming on, a heavy purge will add to the weakness.

As long as a dog eats, he is not sick. If you can cause your dog to eat, have him do so. If he does not eat, he is not well. Most dogs, unless exceedingly ill, will eat raw eggs, an excellent food. Let him eat many of them, if he will and if the price is not too high.

Keep the dog in a dry spot, away from draft. By the way, keep the dog away from near the radiator, whether he is sick or well. In summer, keep him in a cool, shaded spot.

SICKNESS, SYMPTOMS OF—As long as your dog has a cold nose, a fresh eye, a good appetite, and laughs with open mouth, he is in good health.

Symptoms of sickness are a warm nose, no passage from bowels, no appetite, and a coloring of the white of the eye around the pupil.

SKIN DISEASES—Fleas do not indicate a skin disease; they are designed by the creator to keep the dog's mind away from the fact that he is a dog.

Most dogs are heir to skin affections. These affections usually are different in cause and nature. The best preventive is to keep the dog clean, to groom him often, to give him the proper diet.

Eczema is non-contagious and is not caused by parasites. It may affect all the body or part of the body. The skin erupts in very small vesicles or pimples, becoming red, at times wrinkled, and often entirely denuded of hair. The skin is very hot and inflamed.

The fundamental cause is in the improper digestion of the dog, arising of course out of improper feeding. Worms indirectly cause it by affecting the intestine and indigestion. Dry

eczema does not cause an eruption of the skin. Ordinary eczema can be cured by repeated application of olive oil. Oil of tar can be applied also. For dry mange, apply sulphur ointment in addition to the foregoing. Eczema is not hereditary.

Eczema, blotch, surfeit and the like are not contagious. Mange is a contagious disease, soon making the dog a creature horrible to behold, a thing of misery to himself, the most abject of all living things.

The two kinds of mange are sarcoptic and follicular, both parasitic, due to a species of mites. The parasite in sarcoptic mange burrows into the skin of the dog. The skin becomes harsh, dry, and rough and soon small pimples appear, discharging a purulent matter which forms a scab, mats the hair, and brings off the hair in patches. It may gradually extend over the whole body.

Keep dogs away from a mangy dog. The mangy dog should be washed in very hot water, scrubbed with soft soap; then apply one of the many lotions to be had for the cure of this disease. Perhaps a month of time may be required to effect a cure.

The parasitic mite causing follicular mange burrows deeper into the skin; it is not as contagious but is more difficult to cure. The mange appears in spots varying in size from that of a pin head to that of a pea. The hair falls out; the pimples exude a pus. The skin emits an unpleasant odor. It is distinguishable from sarcoptic mange by the fact that it is spotty rather than in blotches.

To cure follicular or hair mange, shave off all the hair on the entire body, wash the dog in very hot water, using soft soap. Then apply any good mange cure, especially one containing sulphur.

SKYE TERRIER—The island of Skye gave this breed its place of origin and name. Only its weight, eighteen pounds, keeps it out of the toy dog group, for its classification as a working terrier is not according to utility. The long hair of the dog, reaching to the ground, prevents it

from work in the field or in the ground.

There is no undercoat. The one coat is silky, straight and as long as possible. As long as possible is as long as it will grow. The legs of this breed are as short as possible. A dog that has legs as short as possible and coat as long as possible, is to be pitied.

A skye terrier is snappish, so is a poodle, so is a maltese; we blame none of them, for the fault is pardonable. To be buried under a pile of hair, in summer and in winter alike, buried so much, that it is difficult to tell which is the front room and which the rear room of the anatomy, to have one's eyes covered with hair, to stumble on one's hair—this is cause enough for a dog, not only to



be snappish, but to bite himself to death in utter disgust, not at himself, but at humans, who for some reason, pursue the practice of following a standard that requires misery to a dog.

STANDARD OF THE SKYE TERRIER—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—A long, level head, with heavily fringed erect ears, and a long coat like the finest silk or spun glass, which hangs quite straight and evenly down each side, from a parting extending from the nose to the root of the tail. **HEAD**—Fairly long, flat skull, and very narrow between the ears, gradually widening toward the eyes and tapering very slightly to the nose, which must be black. The jaws strong and the teeth level. **EYES**—Medium in size, dark in color, not prominent, but having a sharp, terrier-like expression; eyelids black. **EARS**—Small, set very high on the top of the head, carried perfectly erect, and covered with long silky hair,

hanging in a heavy fringe down the sides of the head. **BODY**—Long, deep in chest, well ribbed up, the back perfectly level. **TAIL**—Perfectly straight, carried almost level with the back, and heavily feathered. **LEGS**—As short and straight as possible, well set under the body, and entirely covered with silky hair. Feet round and cat-like. **COAT**—As long and straight as possible, free from all trace of curl or waviness, very glossy and silky in texture, with an entire absence of undercoat. **COLOR**—A level, bright steel blue, extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail, and on no account intermingled with any fawn, light or dark hairs. The head, legs and feet, should be clear, bright, golden tan, free from grey, sooty or dark hairs. The tail should be very dark blue or black.

SORES—For the ordinary sores, bruises, infections and bites on a dog, one may use boric acid, alcohol, diluted carbolic acid or iodine. The druggist will supply any of these and give further directions regarding their use.

Beware of bandages; dogs like to chew them and pull them off.

SPANIELS—The spaniel group has six members, each a different breed—clumber, cocker, field, springer, Sussex and Welsh springer. The last is not recognized by the American Kennel Club.

All six are working spaniels and to be differentiated from the other spaniels, all of which, excepting one, are toy dogs, and not related to the six in any way—namely, the English toy spaniel (four varieties—King Charles, Prince Charles, Blenheim and Ruby), the Japanese spaniel and the Irish water spaniel, a retrieving dog. The name spaniel is gotten from Spain, the place of origin of the working spaniel.

SPANIEL COCKER—The cocker spaniel is a well-balanced dog, of compact body, square muzzle, flat coat, and straight forelegs.

Originally he was used to hunt woodcock in England, and his name is derived from this use. He is an excellent retriever, having a good nose.

The tendency is to breed the cocker into a toy dog of short leg. He has been a utility dog and his type is such that to breed him for small

size will degenerate the breed.

In America, the spaniel has not been as common as in England. The cocker is popular in America; credit for this is to be given to his affectionate and lively disposition. He is a fit dog for the house or the field, appealing to both men and women alike.

It is to be understood that the differences between the various varieties of spaniel are not always plain. The cocker as a separate breed was not recognized until 1893. He won his individuality on account of his small size. The field spaniel is much like a cocker except that he is larger.

Color has become a feature of the cocker; the solid black is not as popular as before, and the parti-colors are more attractive and more popular.

skull. The eyes should be expressive, merry and active, not hound-like, passive and dreamy, not "vermint" like as the terrier, the pupil and iris distinct—



for a spaniel has a gaze—quality—eye which can discern form and distinguish color; the eye in color should match the coat colors and be from light hazel



STANDARD OF THE COCKER SPANIEL—

In America there is only one type—the short-coupled, well-balanced, sturdy, good-fronted, flat coated dog with a nicely chiseled head. The colors of the old stock cockers are white and orange; the white and liver, and in the highest type of dog, white, liver and orange; the white and black comes from later crossings, and last, the solid colors, liver, red and black. The head should not be so heavy or so high in occiput as the field spaniel, with a nicely developed muzzle or jaw; lean, but not snipey. The forehead perfectly smooth, rising without a too decided stop from muzzle into a well developed

in the lighter colored partis to jet black in the solid blacks. The nose should be delicate, not large and coarse nor widespreading, insuring the most exquisite scenting power of the aucupatory dog. Ears lobular, set on low, nicely protected with a sufficiency of wavy feather (never curled). The neck strong and muscular, and neatly set on to fine sloping shoulders. The body not so long and low as in other breeds of spaniels, more compact and firmly knit together. Shoulders sloping and fine, and chest deep and well developed, with the back and loin immensely club like, carried with freedom, not dragged in the mud, and when at work its action should be incessant. The legs

must be well boned, feathered and straight. Feet firm, round and cat-like. The coat flat or waved and silky



in texture, never wiry, woolly or curly, but with sufficient feather of the right sort.

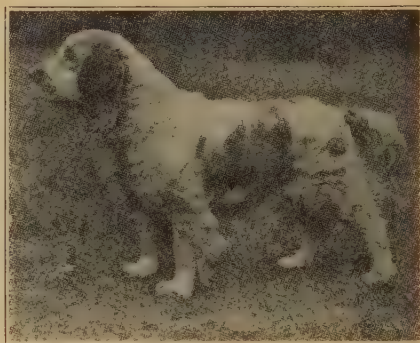
SPANIEL, CLUMBER—This is an especially good spaniel for retrieving on land or on water. He is solemn in bearing and majestic in appearance.

He takes his name from Clumber Park, the country place of the Duke of Newcastle, who about the year of 1750, helped to develop the breed. His heavy frame, white coat marked with lemon, and his St. Bernard-like appearance, mark him as an attractive dog. He is not common in England and less common in America, but he has his staunch friends.

STANDARD OF THE SPANIEL (CLUMBER)—

HEAD—Large, square and massive, of medium length, broad on top, with a decided occiput; heavy brows with a deep stop; heavy freckled muzzle, with well developed flew. **EYES**—Dark amber; slightly sunk. A light or prominent eye objectionable. **EARS**—Large, vine leaf shaped, and well covered with straight hair and hanging slightly forward, the feather not to extend below the leather. **NECK**—Very thick and powerful, and well feathered underneath. **BODY** (including size and symmetry): long and heavy, and near the ground. Weight of dogs about 55 pounds to 65 pounds; bitches about 45 pounds to 55 pounds. **NOSE**—Square and flesh colored. **SHOULDERS AND CHEST**—Wide and deep; shoulders strong and muscular. **BACK AND LOIN**—Back straight, broad and long; loin powerful, well let down in flank. **HINDQUARTERS**—Very powerful and well developed. **STERN**—Set low, well feathered, and carried about level with the back. **FEET AND LEGS**—Feet

large, and round, well covered with hair; legs short, thick and strong; hocks low. **COAT**—Long, abundant, soft and straight. **COLOR**—Plain white with lemon markings; orange permis-



sible but not desirable; slight head markings with white body preferred. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—Should be that of a long, low, heavy, very massive dog, with a thoughtful expression.

SPANIEL, FIELD—Here is a popular spaniel, lower on leg and longer in body in proportion than any of the other spaniels. He comes as an offspring from the springer, cocker and Sussex spaniels and is excellent for work which must be done in low brush and under hedges.

He suffered a number of years ago at the hands of his friends. Like as with other breeds, his friends were not his friends; they sought to emphasize his peculiarities, to make him a dog of exaggeration. They bred him for heavy head, crooked legs, and the general shape of a crocodile.

Happily he was rescued from his friends, and today is slowly coming back to his one-time position. Breeders of borzois, dachhunds, collies, wirehaired foxterriers and airedales should heed the lesson.

STANDARD OF THE SPANIEL (FIELD)—

HEAD—Should be quite characteristic of this grand sporting dog, as that of the bloodhound or the bulldog; its very stamp and countenance should at once convey the conviction of high breeding, character and nobility; skull well developed, with a distinctly elevated occipital tuberosity, which, above all, gives the character alluded to; not too wide across muzzle, long and

lean, never snipy nor squarely cut, and in profile curving gradually from nose to throat, lean beneath eyes, a thickness here gives coarseness to the whole head. The great length of muzzle gives surface for the free development of the olfactory nerve, and thus secures the highest possible scenting powers. **EYES**—Not too full, but not small, receding or overhung; color dark hazel or dark brown, or nearly black; grave in expression, and bespeaking unusual docility and instinct. **EARS**—Set low down as possible, which greatly adds to the refinement and beauty of the head, moderately long and wide, and sufficiently clad with nice setter-like feather. **NECK**—Very strong and muscular, so as to enable the dog to retrieve his game without undue fatigue; not too short, however. **BODY** (including size and symmetry)—Long and very low, well ribbed up to a good strong loin, straight or slightly arched, never slack; weight from about 35 pounds to 45 pounds. **NOSE**—Well developed, with



good open nostrils, and always black. **SHOULDERS AND CHEST**—Former sloping and free, latter deep and well developed, but not too round and wide. **BACK AND LOIN**—Very strong and muscular; level and long in proportion to the height of the dog. **HINDQUARTERS**—Very powerful and muscular, wide, and fully developed. **STERN**—Well set on and carried low, if possible, below the level of the back, in a perfectly straight line, or with a slight downward inclination, never elevated above the back, and in action always kept low, nicely fringed, with wavy feather of silky texture. **FEET AND LEGS**—Feet not too small, and well protected between the toes with soft feather; good strong nails. Legs straight and immensely boned, strong and short, and nicely feathered with straight or waved setter-like feather; overmuch feathering below the hocks objectionable. **COAT**—Flat or slightly waved and never curled. Sufficiently dense to resist the weather and not too short. Silky in texture, glossy, and refined in nature, with neither dullness

on the one hand nor curl or wiriness on the other. On chest, under belly, and behind the legs, there should be abundant feather, but never too much, and that of the right sort, viz. setter-like. The tail and hindquarters should be similarly adorned. **COLOR**—Jet black throughout, glossy and true. A little white on chest, though a drawback, not a disqualification. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—That of a sporting dog, capable of doing anything possible for his inches and conformation. A grand combination of beauty and utility.

SPANIEL, IRISH WATER—He is a dog of Irish origin, a cross between the poodle and the Irish setter. His curly coat and general outline of body suggest the poodle. His dash and determination are gotten from the Irish setter; so also is his color, a deep pure liver.

It is to be noted that the Irish, flaunting the green, have forgotten



the shamrock in their dogs, for red is the Irish dog color, excepting in the kerry blue terrier, which we presume is an exception, just to illustrate the Irish nature. There are the red Irish terrier, the red Irish setter, the Irish wolfhound, commonly red, and to these is to be added the red-headed Irishmen.

We wonder at times why some ordinary breeds rush to popularity, while some very good breeds are known chiefly in the books. The Irish water spaniel does not lack one good dog quality; he is clever and intelligent, getting these from his poodle forebears. He retrieves well on land and water and hunts well, qualities which too he gets from the

poodle, a breed of dog that of by more as a freak dog.

The Irish water spaniel is dashing like his forbear, the Irish setter. He plays with children with as much gusto as they themselves show. He guards well, is obedient, and is attractive.

Some day we hope to fancy on a large scale, some of the very good breeds now neglected, and when we do this, the Irish water spaniel will lead the list.

STANDARD OF THE SPANIEL (IRISH WATER)—

COLOR—The color should always be a rich dark liver or pure without any white at all. Any white except the slightest of "shirt fronts" should disqualify. **NOSE**—Should conform to the coat in color, and be dark brown. **HEAD**—The head should have a capacious skull, fairly but not excessively domed, with plenty of brain room. It should be surmounted with a regular topknot of curly hair, a most important and distinctive point. This topknot should never be square cut or like a poodle's wig, but should grow down to a well defined point between the eyes. **EYES**—The eyes should be small, dark, and set obliquely, like a Chinaman's. **EARS**—The ears should be long, strong in leather, low set, heavily ringleted, and from 8 to 10 inches long, according to size. **MUZZLE AND JAW**—The muzzle and jaw should be long and strong. There should be a decided "stop," but not so pronounced as to make the brows or forehead prominent. **NECK**—The neck should be fairly long and very muscular. **SHOULDERS**—The shoulders should be sloping. Most Irish water spaniels have bad, straight shoulders, a defect which should be bred out. **CHEST**—The chest is deep, and usually rather narrow, but should not be so narrow as to constrict the heart and lungs. **BACK AND LOINS**—The back and loins strong and arched. **FORELEGS**—The forelegs straight and well boned. Heavily feathered or ringleted all over. **HINDLEGS**—The hindlegs with hocks set very low, stifles rather straight, feathered all over, except inside from the hocks down, which part should be covered with short hair (a most distinctive point). **FEET**—The feet large and rather spreading as is proper for a water dog, well clothed with hair. **STERN**—The stern covered with the shortest of hair, except for the first couple of inches next the buttocks, whiplike or stinglike (a most important point), and carried low, not like a hound's. **COAT**—The coat composed entirely of short crisp curls, not woolly like a poodle's, and very dense. If left to itself, this coat mats or cords, but this is not permissible in show dogs

The hair on the muzzle and forehead below the topknot is quite short and smooth, as well as that on the stern. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—Is not remarkable for symmetry, but is quaint and intelligent looking. **HEIGHT**—The height should be between 21 and 23 inches.

SPANIEL, SPRINGER—This dog is called also the English springer to differentiate him from the Welsh springer spaniel. He is perhaps the oldest type of spaniel. His name comes from the habit of the oldtime springer spaniel, of rushing upon the game when detected, instead of setting it, that is, remaining in position until the master has shot the game and he is ordered to retrieve it. Today, however, all spaniels are setters, that is, they set the game, do not spring upon it.



He has come back to present popularity, because his fanciers have bred for utility. Today perhaps he is the hunting spaniel most to be desired. He has a soft mouth, he obeys well, and he does his work with artistry; to hunt with him is a joy.

Compared to the other spaniels, he is more leggy, has a shorter body in proportion, has a narrow skull and ears set rather low.

STANDARD OF THE SPANIEL (SPRINGER)—

SKULL—Should be of medium length and fairly broad; slightly rounded, what may be termed an apple forehead, with deep stop and well chiselled eye sockets. **JAW**—Should be of good length; straight, square, and deep muzzled, and not in any way "snipy." Good deep lips, and nostrils well developed. **EYES**—Should be hazel or dark and of nice size, and should

rather be well set in than in any way prominent. **EARS**—Should be long and set in a line with the eye, hanging fairly close to the cheek and well feathered. **NECK**—Should be strong and muscular, of a nice length and free from throatiness. The shoulders long sloping and well set back—this giving great activity and speed. **FORELEGS**—Should be of good length with straight clean flat bone, well feathered. The feet round with thick pads. **BODY**—Should be strong—with a short strong back and well sprung ribs. A deep chest with plenty of heart room. **LOINS**—Should be muscular and of great strength, and, if anything, slightly arched, well coupled up and knitted together. **HINDQUARTERS**—Should be strong as with the hindlegs, and the stifles moderately bent and not twisted either in or out. **STERN**—Should be low and never carried above the level of the back; well feathered and with a lively motion. **COAT**—Should be flat or straight and thick, but an open wavy coat is not objectionable. **COLOR**—Anything except red and white. **HEIGHT**—Not more than 21 inches. **WEIGHT**—Not under 25 pounds or over 50 pounds. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—Should be symmetrical, compact, strong, merry, active, and built for endurance and activity.

SPANIEL, WELSH SPRINGER—

This spaniel is only a little larger than the cocker spaniel, the smallest of the family. He is invariably white, having red or deep orange markings. His finely outlined head gives him his chief distinction. He is the spaniel of Wales and like all other spaniels, does his work well in the field.

There is a tendency in the Welsh springer spaniel toward a thick head and a snipy muzzle. This is a dangerous tendency in all spaniels and in all bird dogs.

The point, however, is matter of dispute. We are inclined to agree with them who assert that a dog of snipy or too-pointed muzzle has not the keenness, if not the intelligence, of a dog with muzzle more inclined to squareness.

SPANIEL, SUSSEX—The breed takes its name from the country of Sussex, England, where it was first fancied. It has suffered from a natural tendency, that of inbreeding in order to preserve the type.

Always it is a nice question—just how much inbreeding should be done

to standardize type, for the penalty of error is weakness in body and in vitality.

The rich golden liver color of the breed identifies it. He is a slow worker, but thoro and sure. When trying to locate game, by scent of course, he gives tongue, that is, he barks and strangely one can tell by the tone of the bark, whether the game is fur or feather.

We surely would like to know just what psychology in the dog's mind causes this difference. A fur game usually means a fight and a chase; a feather game is mostly a matter of careful retrieving, with a soft mouth, biting not too hard, just enough to hold the bird and to carry it back, laying it at the feet of the master, awaiting the reward, which is a kind word and a pat on the head.



STANDARD OF THE SPANIEL (SUSSEX)—

HEAD—The skull should be moderately long, and also wide, with an indentation in the middle, and a full stop, brows fairly heavy; occiput full, but not pointed, the whole giving an appearance of heaviness without dullness. **EYES**—Hazel color, fairly large, soft and languishing, not showing the saw overmuch. **NOSE**—The muzzle should be about 3 inches long, square, and the lips somewhat pendulous. The nostrils well developed and liver color. **EARS**—Thick, fairly large, and lobe shaped; set moderately low, but relatively not so low as in the black field spaniel; carried close to the head, and furnished with soft wavy hair. **NECK**—Is rather short, strong, and slightly arched, but not carrying the head much above the level of the back. There should not be much throatiness in the skin, but well marked frill in the coat. **CHEST AND SHOULDERS**—The chest is round, especially behind the shoulders, deep and wide giving a good girth. The

shoulders should be oblique. **BACK AND BACK RIBS**—The back and loin are long and should be very muscular, both in width and depth; for this development the back ribs must be deep. The whole body is characterized as low, long level and strong. **LEGS AND FEET**—The arms and thighs must be bony, as well as muscular, knees and hocks large and strong, pasterns very short and bony, feet large and round, and with short hair between the toes. The legs should be very short and strong, with great bone, and may show a slight bend in the forearm, and be moderately well feathered. The hind-legs should not be apparently shorter than the forelegs, or be too much bent at the hocks, so as to give a setter appearance which is so objectionable. The hindlegs should be well feathered above the hocks, but should not have much hair below that point. The hocks should be short and wide apart. **TAIL**—Should be docked from 5 to 7 inches, set low and not carried above the level of the back, thickly clothed with moderately long feather. **COAT**—Body coat abundant, flat or slightly waved, with no tendency to curl, moderately well feathered on legs and stern, but clean below the hocks. **COLOR**—Rich golden liver; this is certain sign of the purity of the breed, dark liver or puce denoting unmistakably a recent cross with the black or other variety of field spaniel. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—Rather massive and muscular, but with free movements and nice tail action denoting a tractable and cheerful disposition. Weight from 35 pounds to 45 pounds.

SPAYING—The operation of removing the ovaries of the female so that pregnancy is not possible, is known as spaying.

A female may be spayed at almost any age. She may be spayed when three or four months old, or when six or seven years old.

The operation should be done by a veterinarian. It is not overly dangerous, and does not confine the dog for more than about five days.

The female has not as many friends as the male and perhaps, if most female puppies were spayed, there would be a readier sale and a more delighted customer.

SPITZ—Do not tell a samoyede breeder that his dog looks like a spitz. The samoyede fanciers are fighting the spitz dog, claiming that the spitz is vicious and undependable, and that the general public confuses him with the samoyede.

The spitz is not recognized by the

American Kennel Club, and can not be registered.

The spitz one time was known as the white pomeranian of England, and at that time weighed from twenty to thirty pounds. The spitz is still popular in Germany. The best specimens are pure white in color; other allowed colors are biscuit and cream. Markings are not desirable.

Perhaps the best size for a spitz is that between a pomeranian and a samoyede. This weight would be from fifteen to twenty pounds. The head should be narrower than that of a samoyede, and the muzzle slenderer and the back skull thinner. The fox-appearance should be secured by bringing the pointed ears closer together.

The black rim and the black nose should be striven for in the spitz. The tail may lie over one side or may be curled tightly over the back.

In hair, the perfectly straight, pure white should be preferred with a densely woolly undercoat. The curly or wavy coat is not desirable.

The skull should be more domed than that of the samoyede. The eyes should be rounder and not set as obliquely.

The spitz often has some samoyede blood in him, but he is an entirely different breed and fanciers of this breed should organize to establish a definite standard so that the dog can be registered and a record kept of the pedigrees.

STAGE DOG, THE—Often the remark is heard that the pedigreed dog is not as intelligent as the mongrel, for most of the trained dogs on the stage are mongrels.

The trained dog on the stage need not have intelligence for he does nothing of his own volition. He is repeating what he has done a thousand times. If most of the stage dogs are mongrels, very well; the fact rather tends to prove that pedigreed dogs have more intelligence.

ST. BERNARD—The St. Bernard is a breed of dog glorified with romance. He has been very useful in Switzerland, especially at the Hospice of Great St. Bernard, where he

is chiefly used to break a path thru the snow and to mark the route thru the mountain passes.

The exact derivation of the St. Bernard is a matter of doubt. It is likely that he is a mixture of mastiff and bloodhound, later crossed with Newfoundland and Great Dane.

The breed has never become common and at various times has been threatened with extinction. At the present time he is enjoying an increase of popularity. England has been the chief home for the breed.

The St. Bernard is an excellent dog for children.

STANDARD OF THE ST. BERNARD HEAD—The head should be large and massive, the circumference of the skull being more than double the length of the head from nose to occiput. From stop to tip of nose should be moderately short; full below the eye and square at the muzzle; there should be great depth from the eye to the lower jaw, and the lips should be deep throughout, but not too pendulous. From the nose to the stop should be straight, and the stop abrupt and well defined. The skull should be broad and rounded at the top, but not domed, with somewhat



The general appearance of the St. Bernard is one of strength. The head is the striking part and in the expression of the St. Bernard are written kindness, loyalty and intelligence.

The weight of the dog should be from one hundred and seventy pounds to two hundred and ten pounds. The height should be at least thirty inches from the shoulder. There are two varieties, namely, the long coated and the short coated.

prominent brow. **EARS**—The ears should be of medium size, lying close to the cheek, but strong at the base and not heavily feathered. **EYES**—The eyes should be rather small and deep set, dark in color and not too close together; the lower eyelid should droop, so as to show a fair amount of haw. **NOSE**—The nose should be large and black, with well developed nostrils. The teeth should be level. **EXPRESSION**—The expression should betoken benevolence, dignity, and intelligence. **NECK**—The neck should be lengthy, muscular, and slightly arched, with

dewlap developed, and the shoulders broad and sloping, well up at the withers. **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BODY**—The chest should be wide and deep, and the back level as far as the haunches, slightly arched over the loins; the ribs should be well rounded and carried well back; the loin wide and very muscular. **TAIL**—The tail should be set on rather high, long, and in the long-coated variety bushy; carried low when in repose, and when ex-



cited or in motion slightly above the line of the back. **LEGS**—The forelegs should be perfectly straight, strong in bone, and of good length; and the hind-legs very muscular. The feet large, compact, with well-arched toes. **SIZE**—A dog should be at least 30 inches in height at the shoulder, and a bitch 27 inches (the taller the better, provided the symmetry is maintained); thoroughly well proportioned, and of great substance. The general outline should sug-

gest great power and capability of endurance. **COAT**—In the long-coated variety the coat should be dense and flat; rather fuller round the neck; the thighs feathered but not too heavily. In the short-coated variety, the coat should be dense, hard, flat, and short, slightly feathered on thighs and tail. **COLOR AND MARKINGS**—The color should be red, orange, various shades of brindle (the richer color the better), or white with patches on body of one of the above named colors. The markings should be as follows—white muzzle, with blaze up face, white collar round neck; white chest, forelegs, feet, and end of tail; black shadings on face and ears. If the blaze be wide and runs through to the collar, a spot of the body color on the top of the head is desirable. **WEIGHT**—The weight of a dog should be from 170 pounds to 210 pounds; of a bitch 160 pounds to 190 pounds.

STONES—Do not have your dog and do not permit boys or others to have your dog retrieve stones. The probability is that the enamel will be chipped off his teeth or his teeth may be broken.

Use a ball or a stick of wood and throw it, not at the dog, for he may be struck in the eye, but hurl it beyond him so that he can follow it.



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TEETH—The dog has two weapons of attack—the teeth and the claws. Of defense he has three—the teeth, the claws and feet—feet for running. His chief weapon of warfare is his teeth. He fights with them, develops great strength in the jaws and the neck. A toothless dog is a soldier without weapons.

The dog like most animals has two sets of teeth. The first or milk teeth loosen and come out at about the age of six months; small dogs sometimes keep them until seven months old. Nature usually takes them away; sometimes they become loose and cause pain; then they should be pulled out.

The coming of the second set is a season of nervousness and pain as the teeth break thru the gums. This

may affect the nerves of the ear, causing difficulty or delay in erecting the ears as in the case of shepherds. The second set may not always develop in proper position and both sets may be in the mouth at the same time. In this event, the first set, being the set in the rear, should be removed.

The number of permanent or second teeth should be forty-two; however, small dogs usually have about only thirty-eight.

Few diseases of the teeth attack the dog. In early age some dogs already have worn-out teeth; the enamel has the appearance of being porous. Little or nothing can be done to eliminate this.

Tartar, a yellowish substance, is the most serious ailment. It gathers

where the gum leaves the enamel and slowly eats into the teeth, loosening them. The best cure is to feed tearing food such as bones with raw meat on them, to the dog. He is a biting, chewing animal and where he has plenty of meat and bones, tartar and other tooth ailments do not affect him. Few dogs have decayed teeth and a dog dentist would hardly have a profitable profession.

Of the forty-two teeth, the incisors or cutting teeth number twelve, being six above and six below, directly at the front of the mouth. The canine teeth or fangs, known as dog teeth, are the two sharp, long teeth in the upper jaw and the two in the lower, at the corners of the mouth. The two upper fangs are longer. These four are the biting, tearing weapons of the mouth. The molars or grinding teeth are in the rear, fourteen in the upper and twelve in the lower.

Bad breath springs more often from a bad stomach than from bad teeth, tho occasionally bad teeth are the cause. If the dog has not been eating tearing food or has not been chewing upon bones, his teeth should be brushed weekly.

Puppies acquire their first teeth at about six weeks when weaning begins. The mother soon learns of the presence of teeth for puppy's bite; hence, weaning begins and the teeth come at the same time.

TEETH, CARE OF—There are two chief causes of bad smelling breath in a dog—decayed teeth and a bad stomach.

Some times these two are related inasmuch as bad teeth prevent the dog from chewing the food properly, thereby causing the stomach to do its work improperly.

The truth is, that few owners give attention to a dog's teeth until they are decayed. Sometimes the cheek swells, and abscesses form in the dog's mouth.

The dog's teeth should be brushed once a week with an ordinary tooth brush. It is well to dip the tooth brush in a weak solution of Condy's fluid; the latter can be secured in any drug store.

Also the mouth should be washed with powdered boracic acid, very small quantity to six ounces of water. Another good mouth wash is carbonated soda, diluted in twenty-four times its volume of water.

All decayed teeth that can not be preserved should be extracted.

The probable cause of bad smelling breath is indigestion. Do not feed any sweet food. Feed only plain, wholesome food, and clean, fresh water. We suggest that to each dog having foul breath, a dose of castor oil be given, and then once a day for a week, a compound rhubarb pill. A bit of lime water will help along.

The trouble likely is in the kind of food that is fed.

TEMPERAMENT—Dogs are like humans in their tendency to imitate. They take on the color of their surroundings. Therefore, the early training of the dog is most important.

If a grown dog is inclined to snap, to be vicious, to be nervous, he is not to be blamed entirely. The fault was in the master who controlled his destinies when he was a puppy.

A dog of any breed, allowed to have his own way, not trained nor disciplined during the first twelve months of his life, will be unmanageable and undependable when grown.

A puppy needs discipline and to an extent likes it. He also takes on the personality of his master and perhaps instead of kicking a dog for snarling and sneaking, one should kick his master, for the poor dog is only a mirror of his master.

It is said at times that certain of the breed are invariably undependable, dangerous and biting when grown. They need not be so. Fanciers of these breeds should insist upon careful and persistent training of the puppies; the grown dog will be just what he was when he came out of the puppyhood. The rules of education hold with him as with the human child.

A puppy well trained will become a well-trained dog. A spoiled puppy will become a nervous, ill-behaved, dangerous dog. When you condemn

the dog for his mean ways, say a curse under your breath for his master of puppyhood days.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR BREEDING GOOD DOGS—I—Choose a stud not because he is located nearby, but because he can give the qualities the dam lacks. II. Use for matron only the best females; the stud is not all of the parental hereditary influence; in truth, the female determines the qualities of the offspring more than does the male. III. Do not breed the dam at every heat. IV. Give every care to the mother two weeks before and two weeks after whelping. V. Put away runty, sick and deformed puppies, shortly after birth. VI. Retain the best male and best female of the puppies for future breeding. VII. Sell the other puppies as soon as possible. VIII. Study your dogs, their traits, breeding tendencies and weaknesses, like a professor studies his books. IX. Take pride in your dogs, your kennel quarters and your knowledge about the dog. X. Believe that others can have only the next best dogs in the world, because you already have the best in the world.

TERRIERS—This is a well-defined group of breeds. Terrier blood is always to be detected by the liveliness, gaminess and keenness of the dog. A terrier is emotional, sympathetic, and likeably mischievous.

The name relates to the work of going after game in its hole in the ground. This sort of game usually is fierce-fighting and quick. Consequently, the terrier must be a good digger, a fast mover, and a hard biter. Strong jaws, straight front legs, and powerful breasts are the marks of the build of the breed. Most terriers have the cat foot or round, drawn-up pad; this is the opposite of the rabbit foot or spread foot.

In coat the terriers may be grouped as follows:—

Smooth-haired—white English terrier; smooth foxterrier, bedlington; Boston terrier, and doberman pinscher.

Wire-haired—Irish terrier; kerry blue terrier; Welsh terrier; sealyham terrier; border terrier; dandie dinmont; white West Highland; Scottish terrier; cairn terrier; wire-haired pinscher; wire-haired foxterrier and airedale.

Long-haired—skye, two varieties; clydesdale; Yorkshire terrier.

The Irish and kerry blue hail from Ireland; Welsh and sealyham from Wales; the Boston from America; the doberman and the wire-haired pinscher from Germany; most others from England.

TERRIERS, LONG-HAIRED—These include the three breeds—Clydesdale, Yorkshire and skye.

THOROBRED DOGS—The bloodlines of a dog are referred to as pedigree. The bloodlines of a race horse and referred to as thorobred. Full blooded is an unmeaning term.

Pure blooded has the meaning of pedigree or thorobred, that is, that the blood of the particular variety of animal is not mixed with that of another variety in the same animal.

THIBETAN MASTIFF—This is a large, brave dog of Thibet, in Asia, used for herding. Living a dangerous life in the mountains, living in the midst of storms and snows, ready at all times to fight wild animals that seek to destroy the flocks, he is an admirable worker of the dog family.

He has a thick, rough black coat, and a bushy tail carried high. He has long-hanging ears and low-hanging flews or side lips like the bloodhound, and also deep, sunken eyes like the bloodhound has.

TICKS—They are vermin which infest almost all domesticated animals, in size and shape like a pumpkin seed.

With their eight legs they attach themselves to the skin, often concealed in the hair, and suck the blood of the animal.

A washing with soap, then a close combing will remove them from dogs.

TOES—A dog has five toes on each foot. They resemble rubber pads and break the jar of the dog's step. The big toe (or thumb) is back of the four toes.

For toenails, he has four to the foot and twenty in total.

The extra four are termed dew claws on hindlegs and just toenails on front legs one on each, just above the ground. The two dew claws on the hindlegs should be clipped off when the puppy is a few weeks o'd. The front toenails need not be removed for, unlike the two in the rear, they do not hinder movement.

The claws or toe nails of the dog are used in digging, also in fighting. They should be trimmed occasionally; dogs spending much time outdoors do not need the trimming as much as do housedogs and the toy dogs.

TOY POODLE — The toy poodle is a poodle, but recognized as a separate breed; yet it is merely a small reproduction of the poodle. The maximum weight is ten pounds. The toy poodle is not common in America, but the demand for puppies is always brisk.

There are two varieties of the breed—the corded and the curly-coated; the difference is wholly in the hair. The hair of the curly-coated is not permitted to grow long, and is combed into fluffiness. The hair of the corded is permitted to grow until the hair, both old and new, are entwined together into little cords and eventually these grow so long that they drag on the ground. Why this should be done is one of the seven mysteries of the age; it proves at least that man, if not descended from the monkey, has some monkey ideas in his head.

After reading the foregoing, one can understand, at least he will breathe a hope, that the breed will become extinct or its devotees become extinct.

STANDARD OF THE TOY POODLE
The poodle is acknowledged to be one of the most intelligent of the canine race, and but few dogs have reached the perfection in training to do tricks and other requirements of the showman that has been acquired by the poodle. There is but little doubt that the poodle was originated in Germany, where it is known as the Pudel. There is so much resemblance between the poodle and the Irish water spaniel that many

claim that they were of the same origin. At one time the poodle was trained to retrieve and as a sporting dog was quite popular. While the colors for the poodle are all black, all white, all red, all blue, the toy poodle is all white, and consequently very popular.

The toy should not exceed 12 inches at the shoulder; not over 10 pounds, and be a miniature of the full-sized dog. In general appearance, the toy white poodle is that of a very active, intelligent and elegant-looking dog; well built and carrying himself very proudly. The head should be long, straight and fine, the skull not broad, with a slight peak at the back. Muzzle long, but not snipey, teeth white, strong and level, gums black, lips black and not showing lippiness.

Eyes almond-shaped, dark, full of fire and intelligence. The nose black or very dark liver colored, also the hips and toenails. Ears long and wide, low set-on hanging close to the face. The neck well proportioned and strong to admit of the head being carried high and with dignity. The shoulders strong, muscular and sloping, with the chest deep and moderately wide. The back short, strong and slightly hollowed, the loins broad and muscular, with the ribs well sprung and braced up. Feet small, good shaped, toes, well arched, pads thick and hard. Forelegs set straight from the shoulder; hind legs muscular and well bent. Tail set on rather high, and never curled or carried over the back. The coat must be very profuse, and of soft silky nature.

It is very strongly recommended that only one-third of the body be clipped or shaved and that the hair on the forehead be left on. Clipping seems to have been indulged in with the poodle as far back as history of the breed. It is customary to clip the coat on the face, the legs and the hinder part of the body, leaving tufts of hair on the thighs and a ring of hair on the pasterns. The origin and purpose of the clipping is not known, but as the poodle is always kept as a house dog, this has a tendency to greatly improve the appearance.

TRAINING THE DOG — A dog is a dog; do not expect of him everything that a human does. He always tries to do what you want him to do. The trouble is not with the dog, but with you, because you can not speak dog language. He likely thinks you are too dumb to learn. Humans express their opinions about dogs; I should like to hear dogs express their opinions about humans.

There are only a few principles regarding the training of dogs. They are—first, have a world of patience, then some more patience; repeat the act until the dog does it almost un-

thinkingly; reward him with a pat or a bit of food whenever he does the act. The basis of all training is not to have the animal understand what he is doing; the dog that learns to jump through a hoop does not know that he is leaping through a hoop; the horse that shakes his head yes has not the least conception of yes and no. When the master touches a certain part of the horse's body, the horse remembers that he must shake his head up and down, else feel a lash on his sides. The animal must connect in his mind one act of the master with an act of his. When the master does a certain thing, he at once must do a certain thing. Thru weeks of repetition, the animal has used his chief mental trait, memory, to learn that the master's act must be followed by an act of his. Not the least intelligence is required.

Tricks or acts which can be taught to the dog are to lie down, to shake hands, to speak to go out, to leap excitedly into the air, to fetch an article. To teach a dog to shake hands strike his front foot with the hand, striking the dog's foot in your direction forward, as you say, "shake hands." After many trials he connects these two words with the raising of the paws. The same principle

underlies all the other tricks. After many times getting his leash, and taking him out, saying each time, "out," one teaches him that when the leash is in the hand, he is about to go out.



Patience, repetition, and never fooling the dog are the requisites of training him to do tricks.



V

VARIETY CLASSES—There are five variety classes, namely, sporting, work, terrier, toy and non-sporting. Every breed falls into one of these classes. The best dog of the breed, either male or female, becomes eligible to enter its variety class.

The variety class is judged after all breeds are judged. The best dog in each of the variety classes, or a total of five dogs, compete for the best dog in show, which is the big and final event of the show.

The owner of the best of breed need not enter the dog in the variety class; this is optional. Usually no fee is

charged, but this is optional with the club giving the show. No entry or registration is required. The owner of a breed winner must watch the ring and when his variety class is called, bring his dog into the ring.

VETERINARIANS—The veterinarians are beginning to realize that the practice of their profession has considerably large financial returns from treatment of dogs and that these returns are increasing steadily.

The horse slowly is losing in numbers; he always will be with us, of course.

But small animals, especially pets, will add to their numbers as the years come, for advancing civilization keeps its vicarious contact with the jungle and the wilds by having animals as pets.

Some veterinarians speak disparagingly of the dog, but their numbers and their purses are decreasing.

A valuable dog is a piece of valuable property. When he is ailing, if the exact nature of the illness and the cure thereof are not known, the services of a veterinarian should be used without delay.

You may call a veterinarian and nevertheless your dog may die. Do not blame him for perhaps your dog would have died, had you called any other veterinarian. Never be guilty of the vile saying—"Well, Dr. So and So killed my dog."

A veterinarian loves dogs else he should not be a veterinarian. In all cases he does his best. By shopping from one veterinarian to another, little is accomplished. Select one veterinarian in whose professional ability you have confidence, then stick to him.

VITALITY—The cause of the popularity of certain breeds may be matter for discussion often. Beautiful appearance perhaps leads as the chief cause. Usefulness or utility may come second. The third is matter of dispute in behalf of such causes as much vitality, companionable disposition, and size.

Were we to make change in this order, we should move much vitality to the forefront. The ordinary dog lover wants his dog to be full of life, to rump about, to be lively, to bark, bite and be blithe. A listless dog is almost an abomination.

The main surprise in the Liberty Magazine Prize Dog Contest was the great popularity of the Boston terrier. The five hundred winners chose from forty-one breeds. The Boston terrier ranked next to first, having a score of seventy-nine.

The reason for his popularity is chiefly his vitality, in our estimation. He is forever full of vim, vigor and vitality, forever romping about, playing, scampering, tugging. He is never quiet, never listless, never sullen.

Humans like in dogs the same quality they commend most in themselves to wit, vitality.

VOMITING—A reliable cure for vomiting is to feed a raw meat diet, consisting of chopped beef, three times daily, with milk to drink between meals. Provide a large bone for it to chew on. For internal treatment, the following prescription may be found useful—

One dram cerium oxalate, one dram bismuth sub-nitrate, one dram sodium bi-carbonate. Make into eighteen powders and give one powder one hour before meals.



W

WAR DOGS—Dogs have been used on the field of battle almost since the beginning of wars, which date is a few days later than the beginning of time.

They have been used for carrying messages, guarding prisoners, watching for intruders, and locating the wounded.

They are well adapted for this work. The keen scent and the in-

stinctive recognition of danger make them able aids on the battlefield. They distinguish quickly between the dead and the wounded. They discern the enemy's ranks, never wandering there, but, if unable to perform the tasks assigned, returning to their kennels.

Plutarch and Pliny mention war dogs. But the extensive and intelligent use of them dates from the

World War. The Germans employed them at the very start, having sent 1,678 to the front by the end of May 1915.

England did not use them until in 1917. France began about the same time. The United States did not use dogs.

The requisites of a war dog are good physical condition, intelligence, courage and obedience.

At first the Germans sought to train the poodle for this work, a breed recognized as perhaps the most intelligent of all. However, they were found to be short sighted and to be unable to withstand hot sun.

The St. Bernard and the pointer also were found unsatisfactory. The collie was discarded likewise. The breeds actually used were in order—German shepherd dog, airedale terrier, doberman pinscher, and Rottweiler, in about the respective proportions of 100, 11, 19 and 1.

The English army used dogs chiefly as carriers of messages. In 1917, the first date of use by the English, the breeds were, in order of numbers—collie, lurcher, airedale, sheepdog, retriever and miscellaneous.

The French establish their training quarters for dogs at Etoples, the English at Shoeburgness. The average period of training in the stress of active military operations, was seldom longer than six weeks.

The Germans trained the dogs to work between two keepers, while the English trained the dog to go from and return to the one keeper.

WARTS—Pinch the warts off of the tongue the same as those on the lips. For internal treatment give fifteen drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic, once a day.

WELSH TERRIER—This is a breed native to the country which gave it its name—Wales. By refusal of Welsh fanciers to crossbreed, the Welsh terrier has become secure in his identity.

In terriers, there is the tendency to cross breeds, and this likely will continue to exist, for the differences between some are little and always the desire in dog breeding is to se-

cure something new. He is a small dog, about twenty pounds in weight, of short head; he is like an airedale in appearance and a little larger than a foxterrier. He is not quarrelsome, perhaps the only instance of a terrier that is a peaceful law-abiding citizen. Yet he is a fighter to the finish if he is in the fight.

He has a sporty appearance, is keen and alive at all times, at home, on land or in water, and very affectionate. The breed can be kenneled together without the danger of chewing off one another's ears.

This Welshman should be seen everywhere in America if merit be the requirement of popularity.



STANDARD OF THE WELSH TERRIER (as recommended by the Welsh Terrier Club)—

HEAD—The skull should be flat, and rather wider between the ears than the wire-haired foxterrier. The jaw should be powerful, clean cut, rather deeper, and more punishing—giving the head a more masculine appearance than that usually seen on a foxterrier. Stop not too defined, fair length from stop to end of nose, the latter being of a black color. **EARS**—The ear should be V-shaped, not too thin, set on fairly high, carried forward and close to the cheek. **EYES**—The eye should be small, not being too deeply set in or protruding out of skull, of a dark hazel color, expressive and indicating abundant pluck. **NECK**—The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, slightly arched and sloping gracefully into the shoulders. **BODY**—The back should be short and well-ribbed up, the loin strong, good depth and moderate width of chest. The hindquarters should be strong, sloping, and well set back. The

hindquarters should be strong, thighs muscular, and of good length, with the hocks moderately straight, and well let down and fair amount of bone. The stern should be set on moderately high but not too gaily carried. **LEGS AND FEET**—The legs should be straight and muscular, possessing fair amount of bone, with upright and powerful pasterns. The feet should be small, round and cat-like. **COAT**—The coat should be wiry, hard, very close and abundant. **COLOR**—The color should be black and tan, or black, grizzle and tan, free from black penciling on toes. **SIZE**—The height at shoulder should be 15 inches for dogs; bitches proportionately less. 20 pounds shall be considered a fair average weight in working condition, but this may vary a pound or so either way. **DISQUALIFYING POINTS**—Nose—White, cherry or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colors. **EARS**—Prick, tulip or rose. Undershot jaw or pig-jawed mouth. Black below hocks or white to an appreciable extent.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head and jaws, 10; ears, 5; eyes, 5; neck and shoulders, 10; body, 10; loins and hindquarters, 10; legs and feet, 10; coat, 15; color, 5; stern, 5; general appearance, 15. Total—100.

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER—This is a Scottish terrier, native to the west coast of Scotland, where foxes, otters and wildcats are found in abundance.

It is an old breed, long used for work among the rocks and in the earth. His feet are slightly turned out so that he can scramble up a rocky hill; rather his feet have become slightly turned out by scrambling up rocky hills for generations.

He is pure white and this should distinguish him from most terriers. The color also is an aid to his master in locating him in the field.

The breed is not common in this country. Further, the practice of crossing it with the cairn has been prohibited by the kennel clubs by refusing registration. This prohibition is arbitrary, for the crossbreeding of some of the terrier breeds, especially of Scotland, is bound to be done and perhaps with benefit to the fancy.

STANDARD OF THE WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—Should be that of a small, game, hardy-looking terrier, possessed with no small amount of self-esteem, with a "varminty" appearance, strongly built, deep

in chest and back ribs, straight back and powerful quarters, on muscular legs and exhibiting in a marked degree a great combination of strength and activity.

COLOR—White. **COAT**—very important, and seldom seen to perfection; must be double coated. The outer coat consists of hard hair, about 2-1/2 inches long, and free from any curl. The under coat, which resembles fur, is short, soft and close. Open coats are objectionable. **SIZE**—Dogs to weigh from 14 to 18 pounds, and bitches from 12 to 16 pounds, and measure from 8 to 12 inches at the shoulder. **SKULL**—Should not be too narrow, being in proportion to his powerful jaw, proportionately long, slightly domed, and gradually tapering to the eyes, between which there should be a slight indentation or stop. Eyebrows heavy. The hair on the skull to be from 3/4 to 1 inch long, and fairly hard. **EYES**—Widely set apart, medium in size, dark hazel in color, slightly sunk in the head, sharp and intelligent, which looking from under the heavy eyebrows, give a piercing look. Full eyes, and also light-colored eyes, are very objectionable. **MUZZLE**—Should be powerful, proportionate in length, and should gradually taper towards the nose, which should be fairly wide, and should not project forward beyond the upper jaw. The jaws level and powerful, and teeth square or evenly met, well set, and large for the size of the dog. The nose and roof of mouth should be distinctly black in color. **EARS**—Small, carried erect or semi-erect, but never drop, and should be carried tightly up. The semi-erect ear should drop nicely over the tips, the break being about three-quarters up the ear, and both forms of ears should terminate in a sharp point. The hair on them should be short, smooth (velvety), and they should not be cut. The ears should be free from any fringe at the top. Round-pointed, broad, and large ears are very objectionable, also ears too heavily covered with hair.

NECK—Muscular, and nicely set on sloping shoulders. **CHEST**—Very deep, with breadth in proportion to the size of the dog. **BODY**—Compact, straight back, ribs deep and well arched in the upper half of rib, presenting a flatish side appearance. Loins broad and strong. Hindquarters strong, muscular, and wide across the top. **LEGS AND FEET**—Both fore- and hindlegs should be short and muscular. The shoulder blades should be comparatively broad, and well sloped backwards. The points of the shoulder blades should be closely knit into the backbone, so that very little movement of them should be noticeable when the dog is walking. The elbow should be close in to the body, both when moving or standing, thus causing the foreleg to be well placed in under the shoulder. The forelegs should be straight and

thickly covered with short, hard hair. The hindlegs should be short and sinewy. The thighs very muscular and not too wide apart. The hocks bent and well set in under the body, so as to be fairly close to each other, either

or wide apart. (Eyes) Full or light colored. (Ears)—Round pointed, drop, broad and large, or too heavily covered with hair. (Muzzle)—Either under- or over-shot, and defective teeth.



when standing, walking, or running (trotting); and when standing, the hindlegs, from the point of the hock down to fetlock joint, should be straight or perpendicular, and not far apart. The forefeet are larger than the hind ones, are round, proportionate in size, strong, thickly padded, and covered with short, hard hair. The foot must point straight forward. The hindfeet are smaller, not quite so round as forefeet, and thickly padded. The under surface of the pads of feet and all the nails should be distinctly black in color. Hocks too much bent (cow hocks) detract from the general appearance. Straight hocks are weak. Both kinds are undesirable, and should be guarded against. **TAIL**—6 or 7 inches long, covered with hard hairs, no feathers, as straight as possible, carried gaily, but not curled over back. A long tail is objectionable. **MOVEMENT**—Should be free, straight, and easy all round. In front, the leg should be freely extended forward by the shoulder. The hind movement should be free, strong, and close. The hocks should be freely flexed and drawn close in under the body, so that, when moving off the foot, the body is thrown or pushed forward with some force. Stiff, stilty movement behind is very objectionable. **FAULTS**—(Coat)—Any silkiness, wave, or tendency to curl is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat. Black or grey hairs disqualify for competition. (Size)—Any specimens under the minimum or above the maxi-

WHELPING—The act of giving birth to puppies is usually painful to the mother or bitch. Every care should be given to her. Breeds whose heads are large in proportion to the rest of the body suffer most. Where a large dog has bred to a small dog, the difficulty in whelping is great.

After the bitch has been served by the male, she should not be fed for about six hours. She should be kept away from other males for about a week after being served. Beginning about a fortnight before she is due to whelp, she should not be permitted to jump, or to exercise too much. She should be purged with a laxative about a week before due. Keep her during the few days before whelping in a dry, clean place. By no means should she be fattened during the sixty-four days of pregnancy.

Except in the case of toy or other small dogs, no help should be given, unless there is special difficulty. Then if a veterinarian can be gotten, his services should be used.

When the puppy is delivered out of the mother's womb, the mother tears

off the sack inclosing it, usually eating this, known as the afterbirth. The mother also bites off the navel cord which attaches the puppy to her. She licks the puppy for a few minutes. It may crawl away from her. After a time the next puppy is delivered out of the womb. The entire act of whelping may take as long ten hours. Instances of twenty-four hours between the first and last puppy are not uncommon.

The puppies should be kept warm and near the mother, who can lick them and keep them warm. If the mother's milk is affected, a bit of it should be drained out before the puppies find the teat. There is danger that the mother may lie down upon one of the puppies, crushing it to death.

Feed the mother a few hours after she has whelped. Soft boiled eggs are good food. Give her all the water she cares for.

The puppies open their eyes at about the ninth day and when about six weeks old can be weaned from the mother, slowly of course. Soon after weaning, a pot of tender meat can be fed them. Puppy biscuit is especially good.

It is well to remember that nature has given the dog ways and strength to grow up; too much interference with the whelping mother is not advisable. Puppies have a way of taking care of themselves and growing into, healthy, noisy chaps.

WHEN TO WEAN — Q.—At what age should a litter of pomeranian puppies, now two weeks old be weaned and how?

A.—Weaning should be begun early in the fifth week or even sooner in the case of large litters, and as a rule should be completed eight weeks from birth. Begin the weaning process by taking each puppy in the hand and offer a little sweetened warm diluted milk from a teaspoon, care being taken to tilt the spoon away from it so it will not get the liquid up its nose. Next feed from a small flat plate, but as puppies are glutinous feeders it is well to restrain them at the start from wading into the plate.

In the sixth week other foods may be introduced, such as milk puddings or broth. In the seventh and eighth week finely shredded raw meat may be given, and this with milk and bones to chew on should constitute the animal's diet from then on.

WHIPPET—The whippet is a dog bred from the greyhound; he really is a miniature greyhound, tho a distant relative. He was originated among the working men of northern England and used by them in coursing rabbits. In the past few years, the whippet has been taught to run in a straight line and it is this running which comprises the present whippet racing.

The origin of the whippet likely should be credited also to the white English terrier, not the white bullterrier; and in his bloodlines likely are



both the greyhound and the white English terrier.

A picture of a whippet gives the first impression that it is an Italian greyhound. The whippet is a most companionable dog, not snappish, has clean habits, and in style, movement and the like, suggests the born gentleman. He is excellent in the house, very clean and without odor.

Strangely, the female is faster than the male in a race, and the handicap is against the lady. When a whippet is in training for a race, the food



given to him is the choicest meat. Exercise of five to ten miles daily is considered the proper distance. He is not delicate, altho he dislikes wet and cold weather.

The common color is the peach fawn, but red fawn, slate, brindle, and also white-patched are acceptable. In judging the whippet, special attention is paid to long jaws; the color of the eyes should be in keeping with that of the body.

STANDARD OF THE WHIPPET (as approved by the Whippet Club)—

HEAD—Long and lean, rather wide between the eyes and flat on the top; the jaw powerful yet cleanly cut; the teeth level and white. **EYES**—Bright and fiery. **EARS**—Small, fine in texture and rose shape. **NECK**—Long and muscular, elegantly arched and free from throatiness. **SHOULDERS**—Oblique and muscular. **CHEST**—Deep and capacious. **BACK**—Broad and square, rather long and slightly arched over the loin, which should be strong and powerful. **FORELEGS**—Rather long, well set under the dog, possessing a fair amount of bone. **HINDQUARTERS**—Strong and broad across stifles, well bent thighs, broad and muscular; hocks well let down. **FEET**—Round, well split up, with strong soles. **COAT**—Fine and close. **COLOR**—Black, red, white, brindle, fawn, blue, and various mixtures of each. **Weight** 20 pounds.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER—

Here is a terrier, the only terrier bearing the national English name and yet he is practically extinct. Along with the greyhound, he gave the whippet to the canine world; and along with the bulldog, he produced the bullterrier.

Hardly a specimen is ever seen in England. The best authority is that the breed came into existence about 1840. Most fanciers know him hardly even by name and few by sight, other than that of a picture. He is all white but he is not to be confused with the all-white bullterrier, for he is much smaller; his weight should not exceed twenty pounds.

There is a toy variety, rather there was a toy variety of the breed, and the weight of the toy was not to be in excess of twelve pounds.

Disregarding color, the white English terrier is much like the Manchester terrier.

Several causes may be presumed in considering the decline of the breed. Its coat is required to be of an intense and brilliant white; upon first thot, one would think that to breed

all-white puppies from all-white parents would be easy; yet, often the offspring is marked with black, brindle or russet spot, usually behind the ears or on the neck.

Breeders of bullterriers, if they succeed in getting all-white puppies, still have difficulty in getting true type and shape; perhaps they have more difficulty in getting this than have fanciers of any other breed. The difficulty applies also to the white English terrier.

In April, 1898, the English Kennel Club decreed that dog's ears must not be cropped. This edict affected the Manchester, the bullterrier, and the English white terrier. The bullterrier flourished under the regime of full ears and perhaps his popularity caused a loss of interest in a breed much like him and which did not survive the cropping edict.

An unusually large number of puppies of the white English terrier are born deaf and this dampens ardor for the breed, as a deaf puppy can not be used as companion or watch dog. Deafness is common among puppies of all all-white breeds.

STANDARD OF THE WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER—

HEAD—Long and narrow, flat from the back of the skull to the nose, and with no bumps at sides or cheeks. **MUZZLE**—Long and tapering, but not weak. **JAWS**—Strong, teeth close-fitting and even, with no lippiness. **EYES**—Small, oval-shaped, bright in expression, and dark, nearly black in color. **NOSE**—Well defined, quite black, and of moderate size. **EARS**—Small, fine in texture, V-shaped, and hanging close to the head. **NECK**—Light and graceful, rather long, slightly arched. **SHOULDERS**—Sloping; chest rather narrow but deep. **BODY**—A little arched. **SHOULDERS**—Sloping; chest rather narrow but deep. **BODY**—A little arched, with good back ribs. **FORE-LEGS**—Quite straight, with well-arched toes and black nails. **HINDQUARTERS**—Strong and powerful, with hocks well let down. **TAIL**—Very fine, and carried almost straight or with a slight curve, but never curled over the back. **COAT**—Short, fine and glossy. **COLOR**—Pure white. **WEIGHT**—Should not exceed 20 pounds; even less is desirable. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—That of a well-bred and high class, smart, and neat looking dog, well suited for a companion or a house guard.

WOLF—The wolf is not a dog, whether the dog is a wolf is question much disputed. One can say safely that the dog is not and never was a wolf. All humans are closely related if their ancestry is traced back far enough; so it is with the lower animals.

But historical records and exact knowledge never have shown with any strength that the dog descended from the wolf; it is just as easy and just as truthful, we think, to maintain that the wolf descended from the dog.

The question is most interesting. Wolves and dogs alike take sixty-three days for bringing forth the young. The skeletons of the two are almost alike. The general appearance of the wolf is dog-like. The two occasionally interbreed but the progeny thereof is never able to breed.

In Arctic regions, wolves and dogs are interbred and the offspring, known as huskies or malamutes, are used as sledge dogs. The shepherd or police dog is not related to the wolf in any closer way than is any other dog.

Wild dogs gradually, after a few generations, take on close resemblance to the wolves; they lengthen their muzzle, the color turns into a dull gray, the tail becomes bushy, legs lengthen, and the gaunt or hungry expression appears.

An interesting likeness is in the voice. Wolves do not bark; they let out a dismal, prolonged howl. Dogs that have returned to the wilderness and wild ways, in the course of time lose their ability to bark and in turn howl like the wolf. A wild dog, if not kept with other dogs, seldom or never barks; it is true that even among domestic dogs, barking is learned not by instinct but by imitation.

Wolves cover most of the earth. In color they vary from all white to all black. The common color is the salt-and-pepper gray or gray darkened with a black hue or black lines. An interesting difference is that the



THE HEAD OF A WOLF

pupil of the wolf's eye is slanting rather than round.

They prowl in packs and mostly by night. They are easily chased away but when very hungry or when cornered in attack, fight furiously. Traps are almost useless against wolves for they seem to undersand that they are set to catch them. They mate for life, and a wolf is loyal to its one mate for all time. The wolf feeds mostly upon the sheep and calves of the farmers and so is hated intensely by men.

WOLFHOUSES, IRISH — Here is another Irish breed, once the companions of Irish kings in the centuries when the Irish had kings.

But he fell upon hard times. His race was almost doomed until not

many years ago, one Captain Graham crossed him with the Great Dane and Scottish deerhound, later also with the borzoi, and after several years of breeding, a fixity of type was obtained.

He must have straight front legs, must not be built too heavily, and must have a rough wiry coat.

Some specimens are seen in this country, but they are not worthy of the breed. The fame of the dog is chiefly based upon the statement that he is the tallest dog in the world. The average height at shoulder should be from thirty-two inches to thirty-four inches. Instances have been known of dogs as tall as thirty-seven inches.

Like the Scottish deerhound, whom he resembles closely and who has

sprung from the same ancient family, he is affectionate, quiet and dignified.

STANDARD OF THE WOLFHOUND (IRISH)—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—The Irish wolfhound should not be quite so heavy or massive as the Great Dane, but more so than the deerhound, which in general type he should otherwise resemble. Of great size and commanding appearance, very muscular, strongly though gracefully built; movements easy and active; head and neck carried high; the tail carried with an upward sweep, with a slight curve towards the extremity. The minimum height and weight of dogs should be 31 inches and 120 pounds; of bitches 28 inches and 90 pounds. Anything below this should be debarred from competition. Great size,

BELLY—Well drawn up. **FOREQUARTERS**—Shoulders muscular, giving breadth of chest, set sloping, elbows well under neither turned inwards nor outwards. **LEGS**—Forearm muscular and the whole leg strong and quite straight. **HINDQUARTERS**—Muscular thighs, and second thigh long and strong as in the greyhound, and hocks well let down and turning neither in nor out. **FEET**—Moderately large and round, neither turned inwards nor outwards; toes; toes well arched and closed, nails very strong and curved. **HAIR**—Rough and hard on body, legs, and head, especially wiry and long over eyes and under jaw. **COLOR AND**



including height at shoulder and proportionate length of body, is the desideratum to be aimed at, and it is desired firmly to establish a race that shall average from 32 inches to 37 inches in dogs, showing the requisite power, activity, courage and symmetry. **HEAD**—Long, the frontal bones of the forehead very slightly raised and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad; muzzle long and moderately pointed; ears small and greyhound-like in carriage. **NECK**—Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap and loose skin about the throat. **CHEST**—Very deep, breast wide. **BACK**—Rather long than short. Loin arched. **TAIL**—Long and slightly curved, of moderate thickness, and well covered with hair.

MARKINGS—The recognized colors are grey, brindle, red, black, pure white, fawn or any color that appears in the deerhound. **FAULTS**—Too light or heavy in head, too highly arched frontal bone, large ears and hanging flat to the face; short neck; full dewlap; bent forelegs; overbent fetlocks; twisted feet; spreading toes; too curly a tail; weak hindquarters, cow hocks, and a general want of muscle; too short in body.

WOLFHOUND, RUSSIAN—This is the official name of the breed, but we like the name borzoi better; it sounds more like the aristocratic appearance of the dog. His land of nativity is Russia, and there he is used chiefly

for wolf hunting and for racing, also he is excellent for rabbit coursing.



His style of attack is unusual. He speeds after a wolf until he is alongside of the wolf, then seizes him on

how often wolf and dog roll and tumble, until the hunter comes up



and kills the wolf, or either wolf or dog are killed by the other.

At times they are sent in pairs



the run by the neck, just under the ear, and holds to this bite, no matter

so that one can attack on one side, and the other on the other side of the



wolf.

In western America, they are being employed not only for wolf hunting, but also for coyote and other hunting.

The aristocratic appearance of this dog is its great asset. The disposition of the dog depends upon its rearing; some are snappish, some are very lovable; it is the master's mood rather than his own which he reflects.

The long head, unusually long, the oblique eyes, the straight forelegs, the deep chest, the arched back at the loins, and the long silky coat, are the characteristics of the dog's appearance. The tail should be long and well feathered, but it is not an active member of the body, as it is with terriers, who talk almost as much with their tails as with their ready bark.

STANDARD OF THE WOLFHOUND (RUSSIAN)—As Adopted by the Russian Wolfhound Club of America—

HEAD—Skull slightly domed, long and narrow with scarcely any perceptible stop, rather inclined to be Roman-nosed; jaws long, powerful and deep; teeth strong, clean and even, neither pig-jawed nor undershot; nose large and black. **EARS**—Small and fine in quality, lying back on the neck when in repose, with tips when thrown back, almost touching behind occiput; raised when at attention. **EYES**—Set somewhat obliquely, dark in color, intelligent, but rather soft in expression, never full or staring, nor light in color; eyelids dark. **NECK**—Clean, free from throatiness, somewhat shorter than in the greyhound, slightly arched, very powerful, and well set in. **SHOULDERS**—Sloping, should be fine at the withers, and free from coarseness or lumber. **CHEST**—Rather narrow, with great depth of brisket. **RIBS**—Only slightly sprung, but very deep, giving room for heart and lung play. **BACK**—Rising a little at the loins in a graceful curve. **LOINS**—Extremely muscular, but rather tucked up, owing to the great depth of chest and comparative shortness of back and ribs. **FORE-LEGS**—Bone flat, straight, giving free play for the elbows, which should be neither turned in nor out; pasterns strong. **FEET**—Hare-shaped, with well-arched knuckles, toes close and well-padded. **HINDQUARTERS**—Long, very muscular and powerful, with well-bent stifles and strong second thighs, hocks broad, clean and well let down. **TAIL**—Long, set on and carried low in a graceful curve. **COAT**—Long, silky (not woolly), either flat, wavy or

rather curly. On the head, ears and front of legs it should be short and smooth; on the neck the frill should be profuse and rather curly. Feather on hindquarters and tail, long and profuse, less so on the chest and back of forelegs. **COLOR**—Any color, white usually predominates, more or less marked with lemon, tan, brindle, grey or black. Whole-colored specimens of these tints occasionally appear. Solid black or black marked with tan to be considered a disqualification. **GENERAL APPEARANCE**—Should be that of an elegant, graceful aristocrat among dogs, possessing courage and combining great muscular power with extreme speed. **SIZE**—Dogs, average height at shoulder from 28 to 31 inches; average weight from 75 to 105 pounds. Larger dogs are often seen, extra size being no disadvantage when it is not acquired at the expense of symmetry, speed and staying quality. Bitches are invariably smaller than dogs, and two inches less in height, and from 15 to 20 pounds less in weight is a fair average.

SCALE OF POINTS—Head, 15; ears, 5; eyes, 5; neck, 5; shoulders and chest, 15; ribs, back and loins, 15; hindquarters, stifles and hocks, 15; legs and feet, 10; coat and feather, 10; tail, 5. Total—100.

WORMING—A fancier asks—"Is it safe to give a litter of puppies worm medicine when they are eight weeks of age? I have noticed worms passed by some of the puppies, so would appreciate any remedy which you might suggest."

I would suggest fasting the puppy for twelve hours, and then give a tablet of one-half grain of Santonin. This may be followed in two hours by one tablespoonful of castor oil.

WORMS—Worms are almost inseparable from puppyhood, yet this condition is not inherent, but is due to the poor physical condition of the sire and dam. The truth is, that almost all puppies are infested with worms. Some are almost eaten away by them.

Often times at about the age of eight weeks the puppy becomes pot-bellied. This indicates that the puppy is suffering seriously from worms. A laxative and a worm expeller should be given at once.

We speak not of tape worms, but of round worms. Puppies and dogs are affected at times with tape worms just as is the human being.

Round worms are the lot of almost

every puppy. At times the worms even crawl up the throat and into the mouth and nose of the dog. Usually they live in the small intestines. When they crawl into the stomach they are often dislodged by vomiting. These worms give much pain to the puppy.

The coat becomes harsh. Often there is a soft dry cough and a bad smelling breath. The dog eats very greedily and yet does not keep its weight.

The worms can be detected readily in the stool of the puppy. In shape, round worms are like the ordinary angle worm or fish worm, but in color are almost white or only a pale pink. Length is about one-half inch and the thickness about that of a common white string. In an adult dog they are larger and longer.

A puppy should be treated at the age of two, four and six months for worms. Almost any worm medicine purchasable at the drug store is satisfactory. Drugs containing calomel and turpentine are not to be recommended.

YORKSHIRE TERRIER—This is a toy breed, originating in England, where it still is fancied most and usually in the homes of the working men.

He is a likeable pet, distinguished by the length of coat. The hair must be long and straight, of silky gloss. It is parted evenly from the nose to the end of the tail. The hair is allowed to grow until it lightly sweeps the ground.

The long hair, divided equally on both sides, and covering the dog entirely, so that it appears like a cube of silk, is its glory and its penalty.

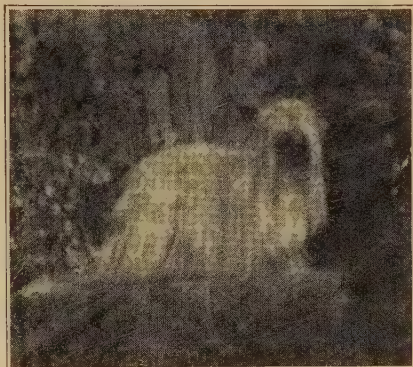
The coat must be brushed carefully each day. To keep the skin healthy under the thick covering of hair, oil preparations must be applied frequently, such as vaseline and olive oil.

They are really prisoners to beauty or to vanity, just as one wishes to regard the matter. They must sleep on cushions, and must not be permitted to romp about in any way that might mat their coat. Stockings are

put on the feet of the puppies, so that they do not injure their hair by scratching. Some fanciers place a protective bandage around the dog's head when it is feeding, so that the hairs of the mustache and muzzle will not be harmed by the grease. Just what the Yorkshire himself thinks about this matter of excessive coat would be interesting information.

The puppies have black coats. Between the age of three to six months the black takes on a blue tinge, and after the puppy is twelve months old, parts of the coat begin to change to a golden tan.

The color of the grown Yorkshire is a complex matter. The color of coat on the body should be a dark steel



blue, or silver blue, running from the back of the skull to the root or beginning of the tail. Age tends to make this shade more silvery. The hair on the head is a rich golden tan, on the chest a bright rich tan, the ears a very deep rich tan, legs a rich golden tan, tail a darker blue than that of the body. All tan hair should have three shades—very dark at the roots, medium at middle, and lightest at tips. Coat is twenty points of the standard of one hundred, color is thirty points; thus one-half of the dog may be said to be hair, which is really a correct statement.

STANDARD OF THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—That of a long-coated pet dog, the coat hanging

quite straight and evenly down each side, a parting extending from the nose to the end of the tail. The animal should be very compact and neat, his carriage being very sprightly; bearing an air of importance. Although the frame is hidden beneath a mantle of hair, the general outline should be such as to suggest the existence of a vigorous and well-proportioned body. **HEAD**—Should be rather small and flat, not too prominent or round in the skull; rather broad at the muzzle, with a perfectly black nose. The hair on the muzzle very long, which should be a rich, deep tan, not sotty or grey. Under the chin, long hair, about the same color as on the crown of the head, which should be a bright, golden tan, and not on any account intermingled with dark or sooty hairs. Hairs on the side of the head should be very long, of a few shades deeper tan than that on the top of the head, especially about the ear-roots. **EYES**—Medium in size, dark in color, having a sharp, intelligent expression, and placed so as to look directly forward. They should not be prominent. The edges of the eyelids should be dark. **EARS**—Small, V-shaped, and carried

semi-erect, covered with short hair; color to be a deep rich tan. **MOUTH**—Good even teeth; teeth as sound as possible. A dog having lost a tooth or two, through accident or otherwise, is not to disqualify, providing the jaws are even. **BODY**—Very compact, with a good loin, and level on the top of the back. **COAT**—The hair, as long and as straight as possible (not wavy), should be glossy, like silk (not woolly), extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail; color, a bright steel blue, and on no account intermingled with fawn, light or dark hairs. All tan should be darker at the roots than at the middle of the hairs, shading off to a still lighter tan at the tips. **LEGS**—Quite straight, should be of a bright golden tan, well covered with hair, a few shades lighter at the end than at the roots. **FEET**—As round as possible; toe-nails black. **TAIL**—Cut to medium length; with plenty of hair, darker blue than the rest of the body, especially at the end of the tail, which is carried slightly higher than the level of the back. **WEIGHT**—Divided into two classes—under 5 pounds and over five pounds to twelve pounds.

Finis

¶ A DOG'S LOVE HAS NO FINIS. IT ENDS NOT WITH YOUR DEATH BUT HIS. HE ASKS ONLY TO BE LED TO YOUR GRAVE, THAT THERE HE MAY PINE AWAY HIS LIFE, AWAITING THE SOUND OF A VOICE HE DOES NOT KNOW HE NEVER SHALL HEAR AGAIN.

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WILLIAM LEWIS JUDY

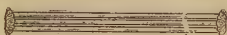
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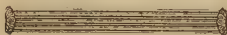
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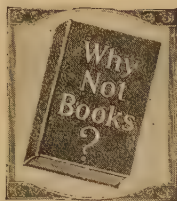
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